The Columbian.

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE JUDICIARY OF THIS DISTRICT

The following facts concerning the Judges who have presided in the courts of Columbia County since its organization, are gleaned from Freeze's History of Columbia County, and other sources, and may prove of interest at this time.

When this county was formed out of part of Northumberland in 1813, Seth Chapman became the President Judge. He had been appointed Judge of the Northumberland district in 1811, and was a resident of Bucks county when appointed. At that time, and up to 1851. the Judges were appointed by the Governor. While Chapman had not the brilliant talents of many attorneys at the Northumberland bar, "he was a better Judge than many others we had in Pennsylvania." He continued in office for 20 years, until 1833.

Ellis Lewis of Lewisburg, Union county, was appointed Judge of the Eighth Judicial District comprising the counties of Columbia, Northumberland, Lycoming and Union, in 1833, by Governor Wolfe. He had held the offices of Deputy Attorney General for Lycoming county, member of the legislature, and Attorney General of the state. He was a man of great ability and was selected for the office of President Judge because of this ability, which he had exhibited in numerous ways prior to his elevation to the bench. In 1843 he was appointed Judge of Lancaster county, outside of his district, and in 1851 was elected Justice of the Supreme Court, becoming Chief Justice in 1855. When he came to the bench of this county he was as much a stranger here as though he had come from outside the district, and having had no practice in this county, he was able to preside in all cases himself, without calling on another Judge to sit for him.

In 1843, when Judge Lewis was removed to Lancaster county, Charles G. Donnel was appointed to fill the place, and continued in office for fourteen months, when he died. He resided in Northumberland county, a part of the district. But little seems to be known of him except that he was a lawer of ability, and presided with great dignity. He too came upon the bench of this county with nothing to prevent him from performing all the duties of his office.

At the death of Judge Donnel, in 1844, Governor Porter appointed Joseph B. Anthony of Williamsport, President Judge of the Eighth district, still composed of the four counties above named. Prior to his appointment he was a distinguished lawyer, and had held the office of State Senator one term, congressman two terms, and Judge of the court for the adjustment of the Nicholson claims, all of which he filled with honor to himself, and with satisfaction to the people. He probably never tried a case in this county before he went on the bench.

In 1850 James Pollock was appointed Judge of the Eighth District, then consisting of Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Lycoming and Sullivan. He resided in Milton. He had held the office of District Attorney, congressman three terms, and was a graduate of Princeton College with the highest honors of his class. He held the office of Judge until 1851, when the amendment to the constitution requiring the election of Judges by the people, came into operation. He declined a nomination, and resumed law practice. In 1854 he was elected Governor and served one term. In 1860 he was appointed by Governer Curtin a member of the Peace Congress, and in 1861 was appointed by President Lincoln, Director of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia.

In 1857 the Eleventh district was formed, and consisted of the counties of Luzerne, Columbia, Wyoming and Sullivan. In October of that year John N. Conyngham of Luzerne county was elected President Judge of the district. He had been President Judge of the Luzerne district since 1839, and when that district was changed, and Columbia, Wyoming and Sullivan added, he was continued in office by the people because he was one of the best Judges the State ever had. So far as this county was concerned it was the same as if it had gone outside of the district, for it got a Judge who had already been upon the bench for twelve years, an upright and able man, and one who had had no practice in this county to prevent him from presiding over all cases in court; and one who had no political affiliations or friendships or other influence to bias his judgment. He did not seek the office; it sought him. He presided here, but lived at Wilkes-Barre, until 1856, when the district was again changed, and became the 26th, consisting of Columbia, Wyoming and Sullivan.

Upon the formation of the 26th district, Warren J. Woodward was appointed Judge in June 1856, and in October of the same year was elected for a term of ten years. *He resided in Luzerne County, outside the district, when he was brought here as Judge*, and was elected without opposition. In October 1861, Judge Woodward was elected President Judge of Berks county, and resigned that office in this district. At the end of ten years he was re-elected, and in 1874 he was elected to the Supreme bench. Of his distinguished ability it is unnecessary to speak here.

In 1861 A. K. Peckham of Wyoming county was appointed by Governor Curtin to serve until the next election.

In 1862 William Elwell, then residing in Towanda, Bradford county, was requested by a committee of the bar of this county to allow the use of his name as a candidate for Judge. He consented, and Mr. Peckham refused to run and Judge Elwell was elected without opposition. In 1872 and again in 1882 he was re-elected without opposition. What his administration was for twenty-six years, it is unnecessary to tell the people of this district.

Neither Conyngham nor Woodward nor Elwell were office seekers. The office sought them, and under their administrations the people of the district knew that even handed justice would be dealt out in the courts. As to whether any of those before them who held the office from within the district, sought the office and got it by political wire-pulling, we cannot say, for we do not know. Conyngham, Woodward and Elwell were the successive President Judges of this district during a period of thirty-six years prior to 1888. Not one of them sought the office. How they presided is a matter of history, and a matter of pride to the State of Pennsylvania.

Prior to 1851 the Judges were appointed by the Governor. From that time they have been elected by the people, and for thirty-six years the Judges of this district were selected on the recommendation of the members of the bar, and it was by the action of the leaders of the bar of those days, M. E. Jackson, Joshua Comley, Edward Baldy, Robert F. Clark, C. R. Buckalew, Col. J. G. Freeze, and other noted lawyers, that the services of distinguished jurists from outside the district were secured for the the bench. The memory of those who have passed away needs no vindication for such action at this late day. It is to their credit that they stifled any personal ambition that any of them may have entertained for judicial honors, for the best interests of the people.

The foregoing are the plain, straight, indisputable facts. Apply them as you will!

7 O'clock Closing.

We the undersigned merchants of Bloomsburg will close our places of business at 7 o'clock during the month of August except Monday and Saturday nights.

H. J. Clark & Son,
L. T. Sharpless Co. L't'd,
S. R. Bidleman,
I. W. Hartman & Son,
Mifflin & Terwilliger L't'd,
J. W. Eyer,
John K. Pensyl,
Thomas Hickey,
D. Brobst,
G. W. Hippensteel,
The Leader Co. L't'd,
C. H. Sharpless & Co.,
Farmers' Produce Exchange,
John F. Hidlay,
R. R. Hartman,
A. J. George,
N. W. Barton,
J. D. Armstrong,
F. M. Keiner,
P. K. Vanatta,
W. H. Moore,
H. R. Snyder,
The Broadway,
Hess Bros.,
J. F. Corser,
D. Lowenberg Clothing Store,
W. C. McKinney,
Louis Gross,
Bloomsburg Store Co., L't'd,
W. H. Brower,
Gidding & Co.,
J. R. Townsend,
W. C. Richart,
D. A. Creasy,
F. P. Pursel,
S. F. Peacock,
J. R. Schuyler,
J. E. Roys.

SPAIN WANTS PEACE.

The Spanish Government has sued for peace, not indirectly through the great powers of Europe, but by a direct appeal to President McKinley. The proposition was formally submitted to the President at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon by the French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the Foreign Office at Paris to deliver to the United States Government the tender of peace formulated by the Spanish Ministry.

At the conclusion of the conference between the President and the French Ambassador the following official statement was issued from the White House:

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

"The French Ambassador, on behalf of the government of Spain, and by direction of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented to the President this afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish Government looking to the termination of the war and a settlement of terms of peace."

This was the only official statement made public, but it sufficed to put at rest all conjecture and to make clear and definite that at last Spain had taken the initiative toward peace.

Although peace rumors have been current almost daily heretofore since the war began not one of them had the shadow of foundation, and until the french Ambassador received instructions from Paris no overtures of any kind had been received.

Court Proceedings.

A session of court was held Monday morning, with the two Associate Judges on the bench.

Nelson C. Hartman vs. Nancy Boone, with notice to Frank W. Boone, Garnishee. Petition of Garnishee to strike off judgment. Rule granted to show cause why judgment shall not be stricken off.

In re account of Elias Krebs, Com. of Levina Dewitt. Petition to modify order. Rule granted as prayed for. Returnable August 8, 1898.

Escaped the Spanish Fire, but Contracted Malaria Fever.

The following article is taken from a Williamsport paper:

"Lieut. Edgar F. Collins, who has been with Shafter's army at Santiago, arrived in the city (Williamsport) Sunday night, in company with his brother, Hon. Emerson Collins, and was seen on the streets this morning. Lieutenant Collins came from Santiago to New York on board the United States transport Seneca, as a sufferer from malaria fever, but has so improved as to be able to be about.

In an interview Mr. Collins recited many interesting incidents of army life in the West Indies. He was in the whole day's fight at El Caney together with some of the minor battles and skirmishes of the campaign and escaped without the slightest injury from the Spanish fire.

Lieutenant Collins will remain at home until he has completely recovered when he will again join his old comrades of the Eighth United States Infantry. He is at present at the home of Hon. Emerson Collins on West Fourth street."

The P. O. S. of A. excursion to Glen Onoko on Saturday was a success in every way and all who accompanied it had a royal good time. The first train left Bloomsburg at 6:45 and reached its destination at 10:30. The train started for home about seven o'clock and arrived here at 9:30. The only disagreeable feature of the whole trip was a fist fight between two young fellows from Bloomsburg who had been selling chewing gum. It occurred on the train while returning home. It appears the one was selling his gum for cost price. This greatly aggravated the other fellow who stepped up and dealt his opposition a stinging blow in the face. The occupants of the car were nearly all ladies, and the disgraceful spectacle went on uninterrupted until the one fellow gave up. His face gives evidence of the terrible bombarding it received. But no one pities him, and he got just what he deserved.

Rev. J. M. Martyn of Orangeville, preached in the Bloomsburg Presbyterian Church, Sunday evening, and Rev. G. H. Hemingway in the church at Orangeville.

Columbia County Fair.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1898.

2.37 Class, Trotting.....Purse $300
2.18 Class, Pacing..... " 300
2.40 Class, Pacing..... " 300
3.00 Class, Trot or Pace.
Horses owned in County by farmers, at least 30 days..... " 150

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1898.

2.20 Class, Trotting.....Purse $300
2.24 Class, Pacing..... " 300
2.29 Class, Trotting..... " 300

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1898.

Free for all, Trotting or Pacing.....Purse $400
2.30 Class, Pacing..... " 300
2.24 Class, Trotting..... " 300

$50 purse added to the horse making the best time under the present track record 2.14½.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern except where noted.

All entries must be put in writing. They must correctly show the name and residence of the nominator, also the name of the owner, the color, sex and name of the horse, and give pedigree so far as known.

Entrance Fee 5 per cent. of purse, with 5 per cent. added to all purse winners.

Division of money, 50, 25, 15, and 10 per cent.

Five to enter and four to start.

A horse distancing the field or any part thereof, will receive but one premium.

All races in harness, mile heats, best 3 in 5.

Records made on and after September 20, 1898, shall not be a bar.

Hay, staw and good stabling will be furnished free during the meeting to horses actually entered in races.

This right is reserved to change the order of program.

Entries close Saturday, October 8, 1898 at 11 p. m.

A LITTLE TOO MUCH.

Calithumpian bands are things that may be tolerated when kept within reasonable limits, but in this town the business of "serenading" newly married couples in this way has come to be very much overdone. It is the custom to keep up the racket for an hour, or until the groom comes out and buys them off. While the boys are having fun with the bride and groom, everybody else in the vicinity is compelled to suffer from the annoyance. We cannot see why this sort of disorderly conduct should be overlooked by the police any more than any other kind, and they ought to be instructed not to permit it, at least not longer than ten or fifteen minutes. There is reason in all things, and if there is anybody in existence who is not satisfied with ten minutes of a Calithumpian band, that person will never know when he has enough.

John Fowler, son of Elmer Fowler, of Riverside, met with a shocking and fatal accident Monday morning. He had climbed to the top of a cherry tree to procure a few dried cherries that were still hanging fast to the limbs. Directly under the tree was an old harrow, with its teeth protruding about two inches above the beams. The lad was at the top of the tree and was reaching out for the fruit when he fell, his head striking one of the harrow teeth just above the right ear, the steel penetrating his head to the depth of five inches, shoving his right eye from its socket. Doctors were speedily summoned but could render little or no help. He never regained consciousness, but lingered until about five o'clock when death relieved his terrible suffering.

The Mountain Grove Camp meeting begins this year August 2. Already young people are on the grounds occupying tents. The Grove has been improved and is unusually beautiful and attractive. Special trains will carry passengers as usual; tickets being honored via Nescopeck or Catawissa. The management promise an interesting meeting, which will be in charge of Dr. W. W. Evans.

Davy Dunkel, the base ball player who pitched such phenomenal ball for Sunbury last season, and who went from there to join the "Phillies" has been farmed out to the Wilkes-Barre Club of the Eastern League. It was his fine work against Bloomsburg and the other towns of the Central League last season, that brought him to the notice of the big league. He was the most promising young twirler on the Phillies list, but it appears that he is ineffective this year.

Take Advantage

OF THIS

OPPORTUNITY

WHILE IT IS HERE.

YOU MIGHT REGRET IT LATER.

Hundreds of Suits for Men and Boys.

Hundreds of pairs of Fine Shoes for Men, Boys, Women and Children.

Hundreds of Hats are here and must be sold out completely, and at

ABSOLUTE COST.

$5, 6, and 7.50 buys Men's Suits that cost from $2 to $4 more at any other store.

$1.50 and $1.98 Buys Boys Suits worth from 75c. to $1.00 more.

98c. and $1.98 buys Men's or Women's Fine Shoes, retailing from 50c. to $1 more at any other store.

50c. buys $1 Percale Shirts, attached collars.

25c. buys 50c. Straw Hats.

Single pants to match up coats and vests, beautiful kinds at $1.50 and up.

GIDDING & CO.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Since the war began two months ago, Spain has lost Montijo's fleet at Manila, Cervara's fleet at Santiago, 25,000 troops have surrendered at Santiago, Gen. Miles has landed at Porto Rico with a large force, and Commodore Watson is ready to sail for Spanish waters with his fleet. The Spaniards have been defeated at every point. A large army has been transported to the Philippines, and it is daily expected that the Americans will be in full possession of those islands. No wonder that Spain sues for peace. The remarkable thing is that she didn't do it long ago.

A Barber Gives Notice He Is a Soldier.

A Weatherly barber closed his shop a few days ago and posted the following original notice: "To the Public: This barber shop will be closed for a brief period as the proprietor has gone to help a few of Uncle Sam's barbers (better known as soldiers) scrape the face of the Western hemisphere clear of an obnoxious growth of whiskers commonly called Spaniards. I shall not be gone long as Dewey and Sampson are applying the lather and everything points to a quick job and a clean one. I wish to thank the public for the past patronage and on my return hope to have a share also."

Girls in this State are subject to parents until twenty-one years of age. That is at least the legal status of the case, but as a matter of fact many of the young misses frequently seen on the streets seem to have escaped parental restraint at a much earlier period.

Prohibition candidate for Judge addressed a large assemblage of voters at Danville last Saturday evening. Friday evening of this week he will speak on the Y. M. C. A. lawn at Berwick. He will speak also at the following places on the dates mentioned: Catawissa Aug. 12th; Millville, Aug. 19th; Benton, Aug. 26th; Orangeville, Sept. 2d. These meetings we understand will all be held in the open air.

JUDGE IKELER ILL.

Early Monday morning Judge E. R. Ikeler was seized with sudden illness, and for a time his recovery seemed doubtful, but we are glad to announce this morning that he is much better. His trouble is congestion of the lungs caused by weak action of the heart. The attending physicians are Dr. H. V. Hower of Mifflinville, and Drs. Bruner and Brown.

Wandering Willie's Circus Catch.

"Wandering Willie" Setley, the man with the herky jerky moves in the box, and who is known all over the United States and especially in Sunbury, is now twirling fine ball for the Utica, N. Y., club. In a recent game Setley was playing centre field and the bases were filled with two out and the score tied in the thirteenth inning when a high fly was hit to centre field; Willie walked leisurely under the fly, gracefully doffed his cap to the crowd, turned and caught the ball with his hand behind his back, just to give the spectators an idea of his accomplishments. An old trick of his; he has done the same trick in this city many a time. Of course, he accomplished his feat easily, but he gave the crowd a chill, likewise his manager, and Willie's salary was minus a ten spot on pay day. His only reply to the manager was "This team is too slow to catch a cold in an ice house.—Sunbury *Daily*.

Willie is also well-known in Bloomsburg and when playing on our team it was a common occurrence for him to catch a ball in the above described fashion at a critical point in the game.

Lutheran Reunion.

Island Park, Sunbury Thursday August 4th, 1898.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to attend the Lutheran Reunion at Island Park, between Sunbury and Northumberland, Thursday August 4th, the Pennsylvahia Railroad Company will sell Excursion Tickets from Lock Haven, Bellefonte, Wilkesbarre, Mt. Carmel, Lykens, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, to Sunbury and return, good on day of issue, at Single Fare for the Round Trip.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

SPANISH ARMY AT HOLGUIN ABOUT READY TO YIELD.

Many Spanish Soldiers Ill. Our Ships in Guantanamo Harbor. The Terms of Surrender Violated by Spaniards Who Sunk a Spanish Gunboat.

Guantanamo Bay, Santiago de Cuba, July 26.--It is difficult to see how the large body of Spanish troops at Holguin can fail to surrender very soon, although reinforced by the Spanish forces from Gibara. Holguin is one of the commanding points in eastern Cuba, and the surrender of its garrison will be an important event of the war. News from there is expected soon, and upon it will depend some of the plans of our commanders.

The Vixen and Suwanee returned to Santiago yesterday morning, convoying the prize ships brought here for disinfection. The main body of the fleet is here, coaling and cleaning, as well as the facilities of the bay will permit.

The movements of the other ships under Rear Admiral Sampson's command, except those engaged in the Porto Rico expedition, depend upon the decision of the authorities at Washington, and the impression is growing among the naval officers of high rank in these waters that it is not advisable to send a fleet to Spain without previously enabling the ships to undergo thorough preparation, including going into dry dock in several cases.

The list of vessels in Guantanamo bay up to yesterday morning included the flagship New York, the Brooklyn, Iowa, Indiana, Oregon, Marblehead, Detroit, Newark, Yankton, Hornet, Ericsson, Rogers, Wampatuck, Samoset, Vesuvius, Celtic, Vulcan, Alvarado, five colliers and one transport.

A Boston fruit steamer arrived here yesterday morning loaded with fruit, in consequence of a request upon the part of Rear Admiral Sampson, but the steamer refused to sell anything, and to each ship was given a supply of fruit, which was much appreciated.

No news has been received here from Porto Rico.

Colonel Ewers, who was sent by General Shafter to receive the surrender of the 5,000 Spanish troops at Guantanamo, arrived here on Sunday night, with two of General Toral's officers, and proceeded to Caimanera and Guantanamo yesterday. The colonel expected to return last night. It is said that 1,700 of the Spanish troops of the Guantanamo district are on the sick list. After they have surrendered the work of tending the sick, feeding the healthy and maintaining order among the prisoners will probably devolve upon the navy.

The Nipe bay engagement was quite hot, but there were no casualties on the American side. The Spanish gunboat Jorge Juan was riddled by our shells. It is believed that about 200 men deserted from her after opening the Kingston valves.

A fleet bulletin just issued in regard to the investigation of the effect of the navy's shells at the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba says: "Twelve houses were completely wrecked inside and one house was burned. Sixteen eight-inch shells struck within three blocks on the Calle de Marina. These excavated the ground to a depth of about four feet and to a length of about ten feet. The street was macadamized. It is judged from the fact that many of them struck near the water's edge that a number of the shells must have gone into the bay. Army officers have stated that thirty or forty went beyond the northern edge of the bay into the Spanish lines.

"A dozen or more of the shells had not exploded. In four of them the base had been simply blown out. In one case, a four-inch shell which was probably a stray shell fired during the demonstration at Aguadores on July 1, had gone through a tree and had exploded in the ground beyond.

"When the severe effect of the eight-inch shells is considered, it is a matter for congratulation that it was not necessary to continue the bombardment longer and fire thirteen-inch shells, as the squadron had prepared to do. The effect of these latter would undoubtedly have been of a most disastrous character to the town.

"The board has completed its investigation and will make a detailed report later."

The Spaniards last night sunk the Spanish gunboat Sandoval, which has been lying near Caimanera. This is looked upon as being a gross breach of the terms of the surrender, which the Spaniards then had knowledge of, especially considering the fact that food has been sent by the United States navy into Caimanera.

First Sergeant of Marines Kinnie of the New York, went North yesterday evening on the Texas, to get his commission as second lieutenant of marines. This is almost the only case of such promotion on record in this branch of the service.

Orders to Gen. Lee.

Washington, July 27.--Orders have been issued for the equipment of the Seventh army corps with arms and all necessary material for active service, and it is understood that the corps will be sent to Porto Rico.

The Seventh corps is commanded by Major General Fitzhugh Lee and is encamped at Jacksonville. It consists of about 10,000 men.

Safe Conduct for Spanish Steamers

Gibraltar, July 27.--In accordance with instructions received from Washington, the United States consular agent here has issued safe conducts to the Spanish steamers Isla de Luzon and Isla de Panay, now at Cadiz, to proceed to Santiago de Cuba and return to Spain with the surrendered Spanish troops.

Havana Cable Restriction.

New York, July 27.--The central cable office of the Western Union Telegraph Company advises that after today all messages to or from Havana must be in the Spanish or English language, by order of the United States government.

To Visit Our Military Hospitals.

Washington, July 27.--At the request of the German embassy the secretary of war has granted permission to medical officers of the imperial army to visit American military hospitals.

CHESS TOURNAMENT CLOSED

It Results in a Tie Between Pillsbury and Tarrasch.

Vienna, July 26.--With yesterday's play in the thirty-eighth and final round of the international chess tournament ended the most remarkable and exciting contest that has ever occurred in the annals of the royal game, and ended in such a way as to give the most general satisfaction to all who have followed the course of the long and stubborn struggle. Chief honors for the time being belong equally to Pillsbury, America's young champion, and Dr. Tarrasch, the first player of Germany, who finished up their record breaking race with scores once more on a level. The friends of both freely concede the credit as much to one as

Harry N. Pillsbury.

to the other, for each has made grand and untiring efforts and put up a remarkably game fight. It remains, however, for them to play a test match of four games to determine the individual supremacy between them, as well as the possession of the first prize of $1,500. The first game of this contest will be started to-morrow morning and it is needless to say that the opening of hostilities is eagerly looked forward to. The games must of necessity contain great chess, but of the outcome of the duel no one cares to predict.

DISPOSITION OF SHAFTER'S ARNY

To Be Brought to Montauk Point to Recuperate.

Washington, July 27.--The troops at Santiago under General Shafter will be brought home in transports and encamped at Montauk Point, N. Y. The instructions to General Shafter caution him to await the extermination of the yellow fever, and special stress is placed on the necessity of exercising the greatest care that the disease be kept out of the transports which visit Santiago. The troops held in reserve at Montauk Point will undoubtedly be of the large army destined for Havana province in the autumn. The military officials expect that the severest campaign of the land forces will be that before Havana, where the enemy is especially powerful, and the fortifications substantial. It is still a question whether the operations against the Spanish in Havana shall be by aggressive attack or siege. A great deal depends upon the blockade now in force. If this is maintained strictly by the navy, the work of the army will be easier than if--as is charged in some quarters--the Spaniards are able to evade the vigilance of the American ships.

A PRISON INQUIRY.

Terrible Conditions Revealed in Santiago Prisons.

Santiago de Cuba, via Hayti, July 26.--General Shafter recently appointed a prison commission to inspect the Spanish prisons. They were found to be in the most terrible condition. Prisoners were discovered in some of them who have been confined for years without trial for crimes the maximum punishment for which under Spanish law would be two months. The commission will sit daily until these cases can be reviewed.

Several of the Spanish justices have sent in their resignations to General Shafter, saying that they cannot take the oath of allegiance. The high courts of justice will be closed until other appointments can be made.

Orders for Grant's Troops.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 27.--Orders were received yesterday for General Grant's command, the Third brigade, to leave at once for Newport News. The regiments immediately prepared to break camp and board cars at Rossville.

Soon after the Third brigade leaves the First brigade of the Second division will leave.

Unless some changes are made the Twelfth will be the only New York regiment to move. General Wade says that probably ten days or more will be consumed in moving the Second and Third divisions of the First corps.

Miss Schley Requested to Leave.

London, July 27.--The papers here continue to confuse Miss Jessie Schley, daughter of Charles Schley of Milwaukee, and a cousin of Commodore Schley with Miss Shafter. Miss Schley recently arrived in Madrid on a peace mission, without the approval of her father, but neither the queen regent nor any responsible person would receive her. It was added that she will probably be requested to depart as early as possible. A dispatch from Madrid this morning says "Miss Shafter" has been requested to leave Spain forthwith.

Cumberland Nail and Iron Company Fails

Bridgeton, July 27.--The Cumberland Nail and Iron Company went into the hands of a receiver yesterday. The court appointed former Mayor John Smalley.

Half a million dollars' worth of property is involved. The mortgage against the plant amounts to $175,000.

Kenney Jury Disagrees.

Wilmington, Del., July 27.--The jury in the case of Senator Kenney were unable to agree upon a verdict and were discharged.

It is said that since the case went to the jury that about twenty-five ballots were taken, and in nearly every instance the vote stood 7 to 5 for acquittal.

Science and Industry.

The life of a tradesman is about two-thirds that of a farmer.

A novel use has been found for the cinematograph, which has recently been employed at the Imperial institute for the purpose of illustrating farming operations in Canada.

Berlin pays a salary to a professional bird-catcher, who keeps scientific institutions supplied with birds, nests and eggs. He is the only man in the empire permitted to do so.

A new kind of cloth is being made in Lyons from the down of hens, ducks and geese. Seven hundred and fifty grains of feathers make more than a square yard of light, waterproof cloth.

The C. Arthur Pearson company of London, which publishes 11 weekly periodicals and one monthly, is said to be an ideal establishment in its treatment of employes, who are given all Saturday for a holiday, and an annual festivity.

A Swiss firm has bought a ribbon saw worked by electricity which is able to cut legs over a yard thick. The electric motor is of six-horse power, and the saw runs at a speed of more 100 feet per second. The saw itself can travel along a track and cut the logs from end to end as it goes.

Importaut experiments with the use of the electric light for coast defense purposes were recently carried out at Portsmouth. It was found that a beam of light, sufficient to detect the presence of a torpedo craft, could be projected from the forts for several miles over the water, thus covering Spithead, the Solent and Southampton.

The director of the agricultural school at Neisse, Germany, reports that the best way of preserving eggs is to keep them in soluable glass, and the next best way is to coat them with vaseline and keep them in lime water. He condemns unreservedly the practice to which many people pin their faith—of keeping the eggs in brine. They do not decay but become unpalatable from being saturated with salt.

Interesting Facts.

—Only one man in 203 is over six feet in height.

—Many of the elephants of Abyssinia are without tusks.

—In Portugal married women retain their maiden names.

—The people of London are computed to spend $6,000,000 daily.

—Two-thirds of Spain's population can neither read nor write.

—Croesus, of ancient times, possessed about $20,000,000.

—Peru's anthropology has been the theme of 3,000 books.

—The flower trade of London exceeds in value $10,000,000 per annum.

—The population of Russia is increasing at the rate of over 1,000,000 a year.

—England carries about 58 per cent of the sea-borne merchandise of the world.

—A doctor says that the growth of children takes place entirely when they are asleep.

—There is more exertion used in running 200 yards than in riding a bicycle four miles.

—The coast line of Spain extends 1,317 miles—712 on the Mediterranean and 605 on the Atlantic.

—Some elephants can draw 15 tons, lift 10 hundred-weight and carry on their backs three tons.

—One county of Florida alone, Volusia has an average annual output of 360,000 pounds of honey.

—It is said that about 50,000 servant girls go from the German provinces to Berlin every year.

—In the United States there are no fewer than 13 different varieties of the Presbyterian church family.

—Scientists say that the orange was formerly a berry, and that it has been developing for over 7,000 years.

—The toll on an ordinary ship passing through the Suez Canal averages about $4,000. The distance is 92 miles.

—The Japanese bride gives her wedding presents to her parents as some slight recompense for their trouble in rearing her.

—The outside walls of many of the houses in Mexico are from three to six feet thick, to withstand earthquake shocks.

—It is a strange fact that injuries to the tongue, whether of man or animal, heal more quickly than those of any other part of the system.

To Remove Stains From Fingers.

Now the time has come when the housewife, who does much of her own cooking and preserving, must often have her fingers stained with the juice of berries, peaches, etc., and it may be well to remind her that the fumes of sulphur will remove most fruit stains from the fingers. Put a tiny lump of sulphur in a tin plate, pour on a little alcohol and set it on fire. Hold the finger tips above the flame and the discoloration will disappear.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "CASTORIA" *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.*

LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 24, 1898. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which ***even he*** does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

"The cleaner 'tis, the cosier 'tis." What is home without

SAPOLIO

STOVE NAPTHA, the Cheapest and Best Fuel on the market. With it you can run a Vapor Stove for one-half cent per hour. Give us a call and be convinced.

W. O. Holmes, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Eshleman & Wolf, "
L. E. Wharey, "
W. F. Hartman, "

NIAGARA FALLS.

Low-Rate Excursion, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington: July 21, August 4 and 18, and September 1, 15, and 29. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; $9.60 from Lancaster; $8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkes-Barre; $5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion.

Tickets for a side trip to the Thousand Islands (Alexandria Bay) will be sold from Rochester, good to return to Rochester or to Canandaigua via Syracuse within five days, at rate of $5.50.

For time of connecting trains and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 7-7-6t.

Schedule of Trains to Eaglesmere.

Train on P. & R. leaving Bloomsburg at 7.30 a. m. connects at Halls at 10.23, reaching Eaglesmere at 12.20 p. m.

Train leaving Bloomsburg at 3.40 p. m. connects at Halls at 5.25 p. m., reaching Eaglesmere at 7.15 p. m. tf

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Spanish consul at St. Thomas emitted a stentorian shriek because some American war songs republished in a Danish newspaper insulted, as he alleged, the majesty of the Spanish queen. He succeeded in getting the offender fined on a technicality. The more insulting war songs sung by the mouths of our great guns have not, however, been effectively resented so far.

While the other nations have been scrambling for slices of China with great success the Union Jack is not behind in flying over important accretions of Celestial soil. In addition to Wei-Hai-Wei, which is likely to become an oriental Gibraltar, England has also secured the fastnesses of Kailong, just opposite Hongkong, with 200 miles front of the mainland. This will put the whole traffic of southern China under British control.

When you are suffering from Catarrh or Cold in the head you want relief right away. Only 10 cents is required to test it. Ask your druggist for the trial size of Ely's Cream Balm, or buy the 50c. size. We mail it. ELY BROS.,
56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

I was afflicted with catarrh last autumn. During the month of October I could neither taste nor smell and could hear but little. Ely's Cream Balm cured it.—Marcus Geo. Shautz, Rahway, N. J.

If you want lithographed bonds, certificates of stock, checks, drafts, diplomas, or any thing in that line, the COLUMBIAN office can furnish them. See samples.

A smartly dressed young woman was rambling out upon a country road near Canton the other day and when she met a small bare-legged urchin, carrying a bird's nest with eggs in it, she did not hesitate to stop him. "How could you rob that nest? No doubt the poor mother is now grieving for the loss of her eggs." "Oh, she don't care," replied the urchin, edging away, "she's up in your hat." And the young lady had nothing more to say.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought Chas. H. Fletcher.

Fine PHOTOGRAPHS and CRAYONS at R. B. GROTZ, Bloomsburg.

The best are the cheapest.

TID-BITS FOR MA' HONEY! and tender little juicelets for the children, are all right, but papa and "the boys" want a good, big, juicy steak, roast or chop when business or school duties are over, and we can cater to them all. Our stock of prime meats is unexcelled for quality, and we send them home in fine shape.

J. E. KEIFER.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb	$ .16
Eggs per dozen	.14
Lard per lb	.10
Ham per pound	.10
Pork, whole, per pound	.06
Beef, quarter, per pound	.07
Wheat per bushel	1.00
Oats " "	35
Rye " "	.50
Wheat flour per bbl	5.20
Hay per ton	9 to $10
Potatoes per bushel	1.00
Turnips " "	.25
Onions " "	1 00
Sweet potatoes per peck	.35
Tallow per lb	.05
Shoulder " "	.09
Side meat " "	.08
Vinegar, per qt	.05
Dried apples per lb	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.12
Raspberries	.12
Cow Hides per lb	.3½
Steer " " "	.05
Calf Skin	.80
Sheep pelts	.75
Shelled corn per bus	.60
Corn meal, cwt	1.25
Bran, "	1.00
Chop "	1 00
Middlings "	1.00
Chickens per lb new	.12
" " " old	.10
Turkeys " "	.12½
Geese " "	.14
Ducks " "	.08

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.60
" 4 and 5 "	3.85
" 6 at yard	2.35
" 4 and 5 at yard	3.60

The Leading Conservatory of America
CARL FAELTEN, Director,
Founded in 1853 by E. Tourjée.
NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. BOSTON, MASS.
FRANKLIN SQ.
Send for Prospectus giving full information.
FRANK W. HALE, General Manager.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster

Cures Aches and Pains.

IT TOUCHES THE SPOT.

PATENTS

Caveats and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your State, County, or town sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO., Washington, D. C
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office.)

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

7-7-4t.d.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN

The City of Santiago De Cuba.

Although this city has one of the finest harbors in the West Indies and is the centre of a great copper region, it ranks third only in commercial importance among the ports of Cuba. It has a picturesque locality, with mountains on three sides, but is exceedingly hot and subject to epidemics of yellow fever.

Before the city is an immense bay, into the upper harbor of which Admiral Cervera was induced to take his squadron by a ruse of Commodore Schley, who immediately blockaded the only means of exit. The entrance is between high, fortified bluffs.

It is the difficulty of ready communication through this channel that has retarded the development of the city. The city was supposed to have the strongest defenses on the entire southern coast of Cuba, but the American fleet, in several bombardments, soon rendered the various works ineffective. The city exports copper ore, sugar, coffee, rum and fruit, and has a population of about 40,000, with 30,000 more in the suburbs.

Postal Development.

The following statement by an official shows how the post office department is keeping up with the war procession: "The postal service is breaking all records during the present war. Two months ago, who in the land, or world for that matter, would have thought it possible for us to have a post office in fine working order at Manila, thousands of miles away, by this time, or at Camp McCalla, on the southern coast of Cuba? Before three more weeks are gone it is almost safe to say that the soldiers and private citizens may be calling for their regular mail at San Juan, U. S. A. (San Juan is the principal city in Porto Rico). The way the postal department is expanding these days would make Ben Franklin, our first postmaster general, fall dead with amazement."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's family Pills are the best. 1m.

Curtin's Prediction Comes True.

Pennsylvania's War Governor Said Eleven Years Ago We Would War With Spain.

Eleven years ago Pennsylvania's war Governor, Andrew G. Curtin was interviewed by a reporter on the sealing dispute between the United States and Great Britain and the possibility of a war resulting from it. He made answer to the effect that this country and Great Britain would never go to war again, would settle their future differences by arbitration.

Then the reporter said to him: "Then you think the days of war for this country are done away with, do you, Governor?"

"Now, I did not say that, nor do I think that," replied the former Governor. "I believe and predict that towards the end of this century the United States will have a war on its hands, but it will not be with Great Britain, but with Spain, and the real cause of the struggle will be Cuba. Cuba should by all rights be a part and parcel of this Government; or, rather, a possession of the United States with an independent government, but such a transposition of affairs will never be brought about without a war with Spain, and that is bound to come. Mark my word for it. I may never live to see it. I hope I won't. But you will."

One of the German newspapers, commenting upon the reported interference of the German gunboat Irene at Subig bay, says: "But if the Irene did hinder Aguinaldo's landing it is no business of Dewey's." Well, probably Dewey is not so sure about that, and if Germany has any desire to retain her navy intact she will be a little careful about probing around in the vicinity of the Philippines just at present.

The bicycle lunatics appear to be on the increase. A large party recently started from Brooklyn to do 300 miles in two days. Result, nine-tenths of them were seriously disabled and some probably permanently injured.

Illinois coal miners' strike may be settled by arbitration.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S REPORT

A Graphic Description of the Greatest Naval Battle of Modern Times

Washington, July 27.--The cabinet discussed the report of Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley on the destruction of Cervera's fleet and decided that it should be made public this morning.

The combined report, as stated heretofore, includes those of Captain Evans, Captain Taylor and Captain Clark, making about 7,000 words and telling an intensely interesting story of the great naval battle. Parts of the report, especially that of Commodore Schley, are thrilling in their description, and the remarkable part of all of them is that they show no friction

U. S. Flagship New York, First Rate.
Off Santiago de Cuba, July 15.

The Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report upon the battle with and the destruction of the Spanish squadron commanded by Admiral Cervera off Santiago de Cuba, on Sunday, July 3, 1898:

2. The enemy's vessels came out of the harbor between 9.35 and 10 a. m., the head of the column and appearing around Cay Smith at 9.31 and emerging from the channel five or six minutes later.

3. The positions of the vessels of my command off Santiago at that moment were as follows: The flagship New York was four miles east of her blockading station, and about seven miles from the harbor entrance. She had started from Siboney, where I intended to land, accompanied by several of my staff, and go to the front and consult with General Shafter. A discussion of the situation and a more definite understanding between us of hte operations proposed had been rendered necessary by the unexpectedly strong resistance of the Spanish garrison of Santiago. I had sent my chief of staff on shore the day before to arrange an interview with General Shafter, who had been suffering from heat prostration. I made arrangements to go to his headquarters and my flagship was in the position mentioned above when the Spanish squadron appeared in the channel. The remaining vessels were in or near their usual blockading positions, distributed in a semi-circle about the harbor entrance, counting from the eastward to the westward in the following order: The Indiana about a mile and a half from shore; the Oregon the New York's place between the two; the Iowa, Texas and Brooklyn, the latter two miles from the shore west of Santiago. The distance of the vessels from the harbor entrance was from two and one-half to four miles, the latter being the limit of day blockading distance. The length of the arc formed by the ships was about eight miles. The Massachusetts had left at 4 a. m. for Guantanamo for coal. Her station was between tht Iowa and Texas. The auxiliaries Gloucester and Viven lay close to the land and nearer the harbor entrance than the large vessels, the Gloucester to the eastward and the Vixen to the westward. The torpedo boat Ericsson was in company with the flagship and remained with her during the chase until ordered to discontinue, when she rendered very efficient service in rescuing prisoners from the burning Vizcaya. I inclose a diagram showing approximately the positions of the vessels as described above.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

4. The Spanish vessels came rapidly out of the harbor at a speed estimated at from eight to ten knots, and in the following order: Infanta Maria Teresa, flagship, Vizcaya, Cristobal Colon and the Almirante Oquendo. The distance between these ships was about 800 yards, which means that, from the time the first one became visible in the upper reach of the channel until the last one was out of the harbor, an interval of only about twelve minutes elapsed. Following the Oquendo, at a distance of about 1,200 yards, came the torpedo boat destroyer Pluton and after her the Furor. The armored cruisers, as rapidly as they could bring their guns to bear, opened a vigorous fire upon the blockading vessels and emerged from the channel shrouded in the smoke of their guns.

5. The men of our ships in front of the port were at Sunday "quarters for instruction." The signal was male simultaneously from several vessels, "The Enemy's Ships Escaping," and general quarters were sounded. The men cheered as they sprang to their guns, and fire was opened probably within eight minutes by the vessels whose guns commanded the entrance. The New York turned about and steamed for the escaping fleet, flying the signal "Close in toward harbor entrances and attack vessels," and gradually increasing speed, until toward the end of the chase she was making sixteen and one-half knots and was rapidly closing in on the Cristobal Colon. She was not, at any time, within range of the heavy Spanish ships, and her only part in the firing was to receive the undivided fire from the forts in passing the harbor entrance and to fire a few shots at one of the destroyers, thought at that moment to be attempting to escape from the Gloucester.

6. The Spanish vessels upon clearing the harbor, turned to the westward in column, increasing their speed to the full power of their engines. The heavy blockading vessels which had closed in toward the Morro at the instant of the enemy's appearance, and at their best speed, delivered a rapid fire, well sustained and destructive, which speedily overwhelmed and silenced the Spanish fire. The initial speed of the Spaniards carried them rapidly past the blockading vessels, and the battle developed into a chase in which the Brooklyn and the Texas had at the start the advantage of position. The Brooklyn maintained this lead. The Oregon, steaming at amazing speed from the commencement of the action, took first place. The Iowa and the Indiana, having done good work, and not having the speed of the other ships, were directed by me, in succession, at about the time the Vizcaya was beached, to drop out of the chase and resume blockading station. These vessels rescued many prisoners. The Vixen, finding that the rush of the Spanish ships would put her between two fires, ran outside of our column and remained there during the battle and chase.

7. The skillful handling and gallant fighting of the Gloucester excited the admiration of everyone who witnessed it, and merits the commendation of the navy department. She is a fast and entirely unprotected auxiliary vessel--the yacht Corsair--and has a good battery of light rapid fire guns. She was lying about two miles from the harbor entrance, to the southward and eastward and immediately steamed in, opening fire upon the largs ships. Anticipating the appearance of the Pluton and Furor, the Gloucester was slowed, thereby gaining more rapidly in high pressure of steam, and when the destroyers came out she steamed for them at full speed and was able to close at short range, where her fire was accurate, deadly and of great volume. During this fight the Gloucester was under the fire of the Socapa battery. Within twenty minutes from the time they emerged from Santiago harbor the careers of the Pluton and Furor were ended, and two-thirds of their people killed. The Furor was beached and sunk in the surf; the Pluton sank in deep water a few minutes later. The destroyers probably suffered much injury from the fire of the secondary batteries of the battleships Iowa, Indiana and Texas, yet I think a very considerable factor in their speedy destruction was the fire, at close range, of the Gloucester's battery. After rescuing the survivors of the destroyers, the Gloucester did excellent service in landing and securing the crew of the Infanta Maria Teresa.

8. The method of escape attempted by the Spaniards--all steering in the same direction and in formation--removed all tactical doubts of difficulties and made plain the duty of every United States vessel to close in, immediately engage and pursue. This was promptly and effectively done. As already stated the first rush of the Spanish squadron carried it past a number of the blockading ships, which could not immediately work up to their best speed. But they suffered heavily in passing, and the Maria Teresa and the Oquenlo were probably set on fire by shells fired during the first fifteen minutes of the engagement. It was afterwards learned that the Maria Teresa's firemain had been cut by one of our first shots, and that she was unable to extinguish fire. With large volumes of smoke arising from their lower decks aft these vessels gave up both fight and flight and ran in on the beach--the Maria Teresa about 10.15 a. m., at Nima, six and one-half miles from Santiago harbor entrance, and the Oquenlo about 10.50 a. m., at Juan Gonzales, seven miles from the port.

9. The Vizcaya was still under the fire of the leading vessels; the Cristobal Colon had drawn ahead, leading the chase, and soon passed beyond the range of the guns of the leading American ships. The Vizcaya was soon set on fire, and, at 11.15 she turned in shore and was beached at Ascerraderos, fifteen miles from Santiago, burning fiercely, and with her reserves of ammunition on deck already beginning to explode. When about ten miles west of Santiago, the Indiana had been signalled to go back to the harbor entrance, and at Ascerraderos the Iowa was signalled to "Resume blockading station." The Iowa, assisted by the Ericsson and the Hist, took off the crew of the Vizcaya, while the Harvard and the Gloucester rescued those of the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo. This rescue of prisoners, including the wounded from the burning Spanish vessels, was the occasion of some of the most daring and gallant conduct of the day. The ships were burning fore and aft, their guns and reserve ammunition were exploding, and it was not known at what moment the fire would reach the main magazines. In addition to this a heavy surf was running just inside of the Spanish ships. But no risk deterred our officers and men until their work of humanity was complete.

10. There remained now of the Spanish ships only the Cristobal Colon; but she was their best and fastest vessel. Forced by the situation to hug the Cuban coast, her only chance of escape was by superior and sustained speed. When the Vizcaya went ashore the Colon was about six miles ahead of the Brooklyn and the Oregon, but her spurt was finished and the American ships were now gaining upon her. Behind the Brooklyn and the Oregon came the Texas, Vixen and New York. It was evidentfr om the bridge of the New York that all the American ships were gradually overhauling the chase, and that she had no chance of escape. At 12.50 the Brooklyn and Oregon opened fire and got her range—the Oregon's heavy shell striking beyond her —and at 1.20 she gave up without firing another shot, hauled down her colors and ran ashore at Rio Torquino, 48 miles from Santiago. Captain Cook of the Brooklyn went on board to receive the surrender. While the boat was alongside I came up in the New York, received his report, and placed the Oregon in charge of the wreck to save her if possible, and directed the prisoners to be transferred to the Resolute which had followed the chase. Commodore Schley, whose chief of staff had gone on board to receive the surrender, had directed that all their personal effects should be retained by the officers. This order I did not modify.

The object of the blockade of Cervera's squadron was fully accomplished, and each individual bore well his part in it, the commodore in command of the second division, the captains of the ships, their officers and men.

W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, Commander-in-Chief U. S. Naval Force.

Bell Telephone Company Wins an Important Suit.

Judge Buffington of the United States circuit at Pittsburg on Tuesday handed down an opinion to the effect that the Carty Bridging Bell patent is valid and ordering that an injunction issue to restrain certain persons from making further use of this apparatus.

This opinion is regarded as of the highest importance by capitalists who have been thinking of investing money in certain so-called independent telephone corporations, and, of course, is of the utmost consequence to the telephone company which has been almost invariably successful in all of its suits brought to defend patents for telephone apparatus from the first one invented by Alexander Grayham Bell down to the latest appliance.

Although the particular suit upon which the decision of Judge Buffington was based was apparently so unimportant in the character of some of the persons identified with it as to seem almost humorous, yet it has long been known in telephone circles that this suit was but a test case designed to cover interests and patents of importance equal only to the patent covering Bell's original invention and his later apparatus, the Berliner apparatus and the double or multiple switchboards which are absolutely essential to the conduct of a telephone business in populous communities.

Mails to Santiago.

For the information of those who have friends in the army at the front we print herewith the rates. Letters may be sent at 5 cents per half ounce. Mail sent there may contain mail matter of all classes allowable in the domestic mails of the United States, addressed for delivery at any place within the territory occupied by the United States forces in the vicinity of Santiago; and the mails sent from Santiago may contain the same classes of mail matter addressed for delivery in the United States, all articles included in said mails being subject to inspection by the proper military or naval authorities. The postage rates are fixed as follows: First class matter, 5 cents per half ounce; postal cards, single, 2 cents; double, 4 cents; second and third class matter, 1 cent on each 2 ounces; fourth class matter, 1 cent for each ounce; registration fee, 8 cents. The mails for Santiago must be addressed to the United States postal agent at Santiago.

Military Postal Station No 1, Porto Rico, has been ordered to be established to-day.

TWO GRATEFUL WOMEN

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Can Do My Own Work."

Mrs. PATRICK DANEHY,
West Winsted, Conn., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I write to you of the benefit I have derived from using your wonderful Vegetable Compound. I was very ill, suffered with female weakness and displacement of the womb.

"I could not sleep at night, had to walk the floor, I suffered so with pain in my side and small of my back. Was troubled with bloating, and at times would faint away; had a terrible pain in my heart, a bad taste in my mouth all the time and would vomit; but now, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham and her Vegetable Compound, I feel well and sleep well, can do my work without feeling tired; do not bloat or have any trouble whatever.

"I sincerely thank you for the good advice you gave me and for what your medicine has done for me."

"Cannot Praise It Enough."

Miss GERTIE DUNKIN,
Franklin, Neb., writes:

"I suffered for some time with painful and irregular menstruation, falling of the womb and pain in the back. I tried physicians, but found no relief.

"I was at last persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and cannot praise it enough for what it has done for me. I feel like a new person, and would not part with your medicine. I have recommended it to several of my friends."

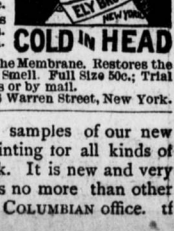
Ask your Druggist for a generous 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.

Ely's Cream Balm

contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It is quickly Absorbed.

Gives Relief at once. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation.

CATARRH



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Call and see samples of our new lithographing printing for all kinds of commercial work. It is new and very pretty, and costs no more than other printing. THE COLUMBIAN office. tf

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AGAIN we offer you COLD STORAGE for Eggs, Butter, Dried Fruits, Carpets, Furs and perishable articles. Inquire for rates.

We Manufacture

FROM DISTILLED & FILTERED WATER.

For domestic purposes you should use PURE ICE only.

Cold Storage & Artificial Ice Co.
255 East 7th St.
3-17-7mo.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	EAST.				
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
NORTHUMBERLAND	6 25	1 50	10 00	5 50	
Cameron	6 38	.....	.....	6 03	
Chulasky	.....	.....	.....	6 07	
Danville	6 50	2 12	10 21	6 13	
Catawissa	7 03	2 26	.....	6 28	
Rupert	7 09	2 31	10 36	6 33	
Bloomsburg	7 15	2 36	10 41	6 39	
Espy	7 23	2 42	10 46	6 45	
Lime Ridge	7 30	2 48	.....	6 52	
Willow Grove	7 34	2 52	.....	6 56	
Briarcreek	7 38	.....	.....	7 00	
Berwick	7 48	3 01	11 02	7 06	
Beach Haven	7 54	3 07	.....	7 12	
Hick's Ferry	8 00	3 13	.....	7 19	
Shickshinny	8 10	3 24	11 21	7 35	
Hunlock's	8 20	3 34	.....	7 47	
Nanticoke	8 27	3 42	11 16	7 54	
Avondale	8 32	3 47	.....	7 58	
Plymouth	8 37	3 52	11 43	8 03	
Plymouth Junction	8 42	3 57	.....	8 07	
Kingston	8 50	4 05	11 52	8 15	
Bennett	8 53	4 08	.....	8 18	
Forty Fort	8 56	4 11	.....	8 19	
Wyoming	9 01	4 17	12 05	8 25	
West Pittston	9 06	4 22	.....	8 30	
Susquehanna Ave	9 10	4 25	12 17	8 33	
Pittston	9 15	4 30	12 10	8 39	
Duryea	9 19	4 34	.....	8 44	
Lackawanna	9 24	4 37	.....	8 48	
Taylor	9 32	4 45	.....	8 57	
Bellevue	9 37	4 50	.....	9 02	
SCRANTON	9 42	4 55	12 30	9 07	
	A.M	P.M.	P.M.	P.M	

STATIONS.	WEST.			
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SCRANTON	6 00	10 20	1 55	6 00
Bellevue	6 05	.....	.....	.....
Taylor	6 10	10 28	2 05	6 10
Lackawanna	6 13	10 35	2 13	6 17
Duryea	6 22	10 38	2 16	6 20
Pittston	6 28	10 42	2 20	6 25
Susquehanna Ave	6 32	10 45	2 23	6 28
West Pittston	6 35	10 48	2 27	6 31
Wyoming	6 40	10 53	2 32	6 36
Forty Fort	6 43	.....	.....	.....
Bennett	6 48	11 00	2 39	6 44
Kingston	6 54	11 04	2 45	6 53
Plymouth Junction	6 59	....	2 51	.....
Plymouth	7 04	11 12	2 54	7 03
Avondale	7 09	.....	2 58	7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	11 30	3 02	7 12
Hunlock's	7 20	11 30	3 10	7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 40	3 24	7 35
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 50	3 35	7 47
Beach Haven	7 54	11 55	3 42	7 53
Berwick	8 00	12 00	3 49	8 00
Briarcreek	8 06	.....	3 55	.....
Willow Grove	8 10	12 10	3 59	8 11
Lime Ridge	8 14	12 15	4 04	8 15
Espy	8 21	12 21	4 11	8 23
Bloomsburg	8 28	12 27	4 17	8 30
Rupert	8 34	12 32	4 23	8 36
Catawissa	8 40	12 36	4 28	8 41
Danville	8 55	12 49	4 42	8 58
Cauliasky	.....	.....	4 49	.....
Cameron	9 06	12 58	4 54	9 10
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 20	1 10	5 08	9 25
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. & R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium Warrer. Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man.,
Scranton, Pa.

SOUTH.—ARRIVE				B. & S. R. R.	—NORTH LEAVE			
am	a.m.	p.m	p.m.	STATIONS.	am	p.m	p.m	am
7.10	11.45	6.30	2.15	Bloomsburg	8.34	2.40	6.45	6.10
7.08	11.40	6.26	2.10	" P. & R.	8.36	2.42	6.47	
7.03	11.37	6.24	2.08	" Main st.	8.39	2.45	6.50	
6.53	11.27	6.12	1 50	Paper Mill	8.48	2.54	7.01	6.37
6.50	11.23	6.09	1.45	Light St.	8.52	2.59	7.05	6.50
6.40	11.13	5.59	1.30	Orangeville	9.02	3.10	7.14	7.10
6.29	11.03	5.48	1.00	...Forks	9.10	3.20	7.24	7.35
6.25	11.00	5.44	12.53	...Zaner's	9.14	3.24	7.28	7.45
6.18	10.55	5.37	12.45	...Stillwater	9.20	3.30	7.33	8.00
6.08	10.45	5.27	12.3	...Benton	9.30	3.40	7.48	8.30
6.04	10.40	5 22	12.10	...Edson's	9.34	3.44	7.47	8.40
6.02	10.38	5.20	12.08	..Cole's Cr'k	9.37	3.47	7.51	8.46
5.53	10.32	5.13	11.53	..Laubach	9.47	3.57	8.01	9.00
5.48	10.23	5.03	11.45	...Central	9.57	4.07	8.11	9.25
5.40	10.30	5.00	11.30	.Jam. City	10.00	4.10	8.15	9.35
am	a.m	p.m	p.m		a.m	p.m	p.m	am
LEAVE								ARRIVE

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Time Table in effect June 26, '98.

Scranton(D & H)lv	A. M. $ 6 45	A. M. $ 9 38	P. M. $ 2 18	P. M. $ 4 27
Pittston "	7 08	10 00	2 40	4 52
Wilkesbarre...lv	A. M. $ 7 30	A. M. $10 15	P. M. $ 3 12	P. M. $ 6 00
Plym'th Ferry "	f 7 38	10 20	f 3 21	f 6 08
Nanticoke..... "	7 46	10 27	3 30	6 17
Mocanaqua..... "	8 04	10 45	3 50	6 37
Wapwallopen. "	8 13	10 55	3 58	6 47
Nescopeck .... ar	8 24	11 10	4 10	7 00
Pottsville.....lv	A. M. $ 6 00	A. M. $	P. M. $12 55	P. M. $
Hazleton ..... "	7 10	11 35	2 00	5 50
Tomhicken..... "	7 30	11 25	2 20	6 10
Fern Glen..... "	7 38	11 34	2 28	6 18
Rock Glen..... "	7 43	11 40	2 35	6 25
Nescopeck..... ar	8 07	.....	3 00	6 50
Nescopeck.....lv	A. M. $ 8 24	A. M. $11 10	P. M. 1 4 10	P. M. $ 7 00
Creasy..... "	8 33	Via	4 18	7 0
Espy Ferry..... "	f 8 43	Rock	f 4 27	7 1
E. Bloomsburg"	8 47	Glen	4 30	7 2
Catawissa..... ar	8 55	12 20	4 36	7 30
Catawissa.....lv	8 55	12 20	4 36	7 30
S. Danville..... "	9 14	12 38	4 55	7 47
Sunbury..... "	9 35	1 00	5 17	8 10
Sunbury.....lv	A. M. 1 9 45	A. M. $ 1 10	P. M. $ 5 45	P. M. 1 9 25
Lewisburg....ar	10 15	1 45	6 18	.....
Milton..... "	10 10	1 39	6 12	9 50
Williamsport. "	11 00	2 30	7 05	10 40
Lock Haven.... "	11 59	3 40	8 06	.....
Renovo ..... "	A. M.	4 40	9 00	.....
Kane..... "	.....	9 05	.....	.....
Lock Haven...lv	P. M. $12 10	P. M. $3 45	.....	.....
Bellefonte.....ar	1 05	4 44	.....	.....
Tyrone..... "	2 15	6 00	.....	.....
Philipsburg.... "	4 23	8 26	.....	.....
Clearfield ..... "	5 07	9 09	.....	.....
Pittsburg ..... "	6 55	11 30	.....	.....
Sunbury.....lv	A. M. 1 9 50	A. M. $ 1 55	P. M. $ 5 25	P. M. $ 8 26
Harrisburg....ar	11 30	3 20	6 55	10 05
Philadelphia..ar	P. M. $ 3 00	P. M. 1 6 13	P. M. 10 30	A. M. 1 20
Baltimore..... "	3 11	6 00	9 45	6 25
Washington "	4 10	7 15	10 55	7 40
Sunbury lv	A. M. $10 05	P. M. $ 2 25	.....	.....
Lewistown Jc ar	P. M. 12 05	$ 4 23	.....	.....
Pittsburg..... "	$ 6 55	11 30	.....	.....
Harrisburg.....lv	A. M. 1 11 45	P. M. 13 50	P. M. 1 7 30	P. M. $10 20
Pittsburg.....ar	P. M. 1 6 55	111 30	A. M. 1 2 00	A. M. $ 5 30

$ Weekdays. Daily. f Flag station

Pittsburg.....lv	P. M. 1 8 10	P. M. 1 8 10	A. M. 1 3 30	A. M. f 8 00
Harrisburg.....ar	A. M. 1 3 30	A. M. 1 3 30	10 00	P. M. 1 3 10
Pittsburg.....lv	.....	A. M.	...	A. M. f 8 00
Lewistown Jc. "	.....	f 7 30	.....	P. M. f 3 05
Sunbury..... ar	.....	f 9 18	.....	f 5 00
Washington...lv	P. M. 110 40	A. M.	A. M. f 7 50	A. M. 110 50
Baltimore..... "	111 50	1 4 55	f 8 59	112 00
Philadelphia... "	111 20	1 4 30	1 8 30	112 25
Harrisburg.....lv	A. M. 1 3 35	A. M. 1 8 05	P. M. 111 40	P. M. f 4 00
Sunbury.....ar	1 5 05	1 9 40	1 10	f 5 40
Pittsburg.....lv	P. M. $ 1 00	.....	A. M. $ 3 30	A. M. $ 8 08
Clearfield ..... "	.....	4 09	.....	9 31
Philipsburg.... "	.....	4 56	.....	10 12
Tyrone..... "	.....	7 15	.....	12 30
Bellefonte..... "	.....	8 31	.....	1 42
Lock Haven...ar	.....	9 30	.....	2 43
Erie..... lv	P. M. 1 4 20	A. M.	A. M.	P. M. .....
Kane..... "	7 50	.....	f 8 27	.....
Renovo..... "	11 10	f 6 40	10 30	.....
Lock Haven.... "	11 55	f 7 33	11 25	f 3 00
Williamsport.. "	A. M. 12 50	1 8 30	P. M. f12 15	4 00
Milton..... "	1 40	9 18	1 27	4 52
Lewisburg..... "	.....	9 05	1 15	4 47
Sunbury..... ar	2 06	9 45	1 55	5 20
Sunbury.....lv	A. M. f 6 10	A. M. 1 9 55	P. M. f 2 00	P. M. f 5 43
S. Danville..... "	6 32	10 17	2 21	6 05
Catawissa..... "	6 54	10 35	2 37	6 24
E. Bloomsburg"	Via	10 43	2 43	6 32
Espy Ferry..... "	Rock	f10 47	2 47	f 6 36
Creasy ..... "	Glen.	10 56	2 55	6 46
Nescopeck ....ar	8 07	11 10	3 10	6 59
Nescopeck.....lv	A. M.	A. M. f11 10	P. M. 14 15	P. M. f 7 05
Rock Glen.....ar	f 7 39	11 35	4 40	7 31
Fern Glen..... "	7 47	11 43	4 46	7 37
Tomhicken..... "	7 58	11 54	4 55	7 46
Hazleton ..... "	8 20	P. M. 12 18	5 18	8 05
Pottsville ..... "	11 30	2 08	6 25	....
Nescopeck.....lv	A. M. f 8 07	A. M. f 11 10	P. M. f 3 10	P. M. f 6 59
Wapwallopen.ar	8 18	11 22	3 19	7 09
Mocanaqua..... "	8 28	11 32	3 30	7 21
Nanticoke ..... "	8 48	11 54	3 50	7 42
Plym'th Ferry "	f 8 56	P. M. 12 02	4 00	7 52
Wilkesbarre.... "	9 05	12 10	4 10	8 00
Pittston(D & H) ar	A. M. f 9 41	P. M. f12 49	P. M. f 4 52	P. M. f 8 36
Scranton "	10 10	1 16	5 20	9 05

† Weekdays. ‖ Daily. f Flag station.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

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Philadelphia & Reading Railway

Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke

In effect July 1, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.30 a. m.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.30 a. m., 3.40 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.30 a. m. 3.40.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.30, 8.38, 11.30 a. m., 12.20, 3.40, 5.00, 6.30, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.30, 8.38 11.30 a. m., 12.20, 3.40, 5.00, 6.30, p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via S. & Q. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.30, 7.55, 11.36 a. m., 3.46 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.30, 7.55 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.35, 5.41, 8.23 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 8.23 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.

Leave Reading 12 15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.00 a m, 4.30 p m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.20 9.10 a. m. 1.30 3.40, 6.08

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.28, 9.18 11.40 a. m., 1.38, 3.50, 6.20.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

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The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

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All communications should be addressed to

THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
GEORGE A. JENKS.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM A. SOWDEN.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
CAPT. PATRICK DELACEY.

JUDGES SUPERIOR COURT,
WILLIAM F. TRICKET,
CALVIN M. BOWER.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
J. M. WEILER,
FRANK P. IAMS.

"I have been a Republican since 1860 but our party now stinks in the nostrils of any decent man. If the people are willing to uphold this corruption and dishonesty, God save the country!—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker."

The whole country will want to come over here, if the Spanish prisoners keep on writing home and telling their friends what kind and generous treatment they are receiving.

Every one who is desirous of putting a stop to the corrupt methods of the Republican administration in the state can do so by casting a ballot for George A. Jenks for Governor, at the election this fall. He stands high in the estimation of the people and will make a good governor.

One of the wounded officers of the regularly army, who recently arrived at Fortress Monroe, pays a high tribute to the colored troops in Cuba. "I was standing near Capt. Capron and Hamilton Fish," he remarked, and saw them shot down. They were with the Rough Riders and ran into an ambuscade, though they had been warned of the danger. If it had not been for the negro cavalry the Rough Riders would have been exterminated. I am not a negro lover. My father fought with Mosby's Rangers, and I was born in the South, but the negroes saved that fight, and the day will come when Gen. Shafter will give them credit for their bravery."

A UNITED DEMOCRAUY.

Gold Men Endorse Jenks.

At a meeting of the Jeffersonian State Committee last week Wednesday, George A. Jenks, the nominee of the Democrats at Altoona for Governor, was unanimously endorsed. There was a full attendance, comprising one member for each congressional district. The following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The National (Jeffersonian) Democrats of Pennsylvania recognize that the supreme issue in the approaching State campaign is the redemption of the Commonwealth from Republican misrule, and that all friends of honest government should unite in a warfare upon the corruption and profligacy that mark the control of the Republican party in this State; and

"Whereas, The Democratic Convention recently assembled at Altoona, by a direct vote, refused to inject national politics into the present campaign, made a declaration that should command the support of all those who favor a clean and capable administration of our State affairs, and nominated for Governor a man of integrity, thoroughly equipped to serve the people, in the person of Hon. George A. Jenks, with associates of like repute and capacity; and

"Whereas, It is manifest that the time has come when good citizenship requires us to ignore past differences that do not enter into the questions about to be submitted to the voters of Pennsylvania, and to present a united Democracy, earnestly demanding the reform of existing abuses and mismanagement in State affairs; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the National Democrats of Pennsylvania do pledge an earnest, active and hearty support to the candidates nominated for State offices at Altoona."

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 22d, 1898.

Whether the administration is making a gigantic bluff for the purpose of frightening Spain into begging for peace upon any terms that we may choose to offer, or has actually determined to utilize the enormous resourses at its command to force the fighting in every direction until Spain is whipped to her knees, is not clearly apparent at this writing. But everything points to one or the other. Members of the administration say it is the latter. Every good American ought to hope it is.

The Porto Rico expedition, now under way, under command of Gen. Miles and Admiral Sampson, is no bluff, for one of the certainties of the war is that we are to get and keep Porto Rico for our very own. The landing of the advance guard of the troops is expected to be accomplished by the first of next week, and then the combined land and water movement against San Juan will begin. How soon the town will be captured will, of course, depend upon how vigorously the campaign is conducted.

The bluff, if bluff it is, is in connection with the movement against Spain itself. All this week there has been mystesious talk about Watson's fleet being accompanied, or closely followed, by an army of invasion, and the activity in the movement of troops from the various camps, which has been much greater than was necessary in connection with the invasion of Porto Rico, has lent probability to the talk. And the calling of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who is still drawing salary as U. S. Minister to Spain, to Washington for the purpose of conferring with Mr. McKinley and his Cabinet, has not lessened the talk, although some think that Woodford was sent for in connection with some proposition for peace that may have been received, notwithstanding the official denial that any such proposition had either been received or made.

The clashing between Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson, which formed such a disagreeable feature of the campaign against Santiago, broke out in the Cabinet this week, Secretaries Long and Alger respectively taking the sides of their subordinate as to whether the valuable Spanish merchant ships that were in the harbor at Santiago when the place was surrendered to Shafter should be held by the army and thus become the property of the government without the payment of prize-money or should, in accordance with Sampson's demand, he turned over to the navy. Just as the two Secretaries were getting warmed up in their dispute Attorney General Griggs settled the whole business by saying: "Neither of you may have the ships. The Supreme Court has rendered a decision on that very point. When there is a joint capture of ships by army and navy, or when the army alone captures them they are not to be considered prizes. Nobody gets any prize money." Official orders have been issued in accordance with what Griggs said.

Those who have stood up for the Cubans are anxiously waiting to see if Shafter's official reports will confirm the press dispatches, as to the insurgents under Garcia being in almost a state of revolt because Santiago was not turned over to them; also as to the numerous stories of shirking, both of working and fighting, on the part of the insurgents. If these stories are officially confirmed, stock in the insurgents will take a decided slump. It has already been seriously affected by the dispatches of the correspondents with the army, many of whom are known to have gone to Cuba strongly prejudiced in favor of the insurgents and morelikely to exaggerate their good qualities than their bad ones.

Sectetary Alger is being accused of allowing his political prejudice against the Southern regiments, most of the members of which are known to be democrats, to prevent his giving them a chance to win any glory out of the war by fighting. It is pointed out that such extraordinary orders as combining two brigades have been issued from the War Department so as to shut out a southern regiment from each brigade; also that Gen. Fitz Lee was being kept in camp with the hope that the war might end before he had a chance to do any fighting. These are not pleasant things to write, but the accusations are being made, which makes it necessary that they should be written. It is only fair to add that Secretary Alger's friends deny that he has discriminated against either the Southern troops or generals.

There is much criticism in Washington of the hobnobbing of American officers with Spanish officers of the surrendered army at Santiago. The general opinion is that if our officers properly remembered the Maine they would confine their association with Spaniards to military courtesy.

Although it is stated that the yellow fever in our army in Cuba is now under control, Surgeon General Sternburg, to whom all reports from army surgeons are sent, declines to answer a single question about the fever. He will not even say whether it is increasing or decreasing.

Bishop McGovern of Harrisburg died in that city on Monday, after a long illness. For some years he was pastor of the Roman Catholic church in Danville, and was well-known here. He will be buried on Friday morning in the yard of the Pro-Cathedral in Harrisburg.

The indications to-day are that neither the 9th nor the 13th regiments will see any active field service, and may not get a sight of Cuba, Porto Rico or the Phillippines. A number of other Pennsylvania regiments will fare similarly, and so will the volunteers of numerous other States—unless Spain should insist upon continuing the war so as to necessitate a campaign against Havanna. In that event there will be no cause for complaint that States have been "slighted" or discriminated against by the war authorities.

We take no stock in the denunciation of the custom of having a judge from one district go, when occasion demands, into another district for the purpose of holding court there, merely because Judge Savage, of Northumberland, is said to have made a few thousand dollars by trying cases for Judge Pershing in Schuylkill. Both Judge Savage and Judge Pershing are gentlemen, and that is only another way of saying that they are honest. Judge Pershing's illness was also genuine. If there was any blunder in re-electing him it rests with the people who have had to pay for his substitute.

The custom has many honorable uses. It enables judges who are interested in litigation which must be pressed in their counties to retire in favor of a visiting judge, thus insuring equitable rulings in such cases. It also expedites the business of overworked courts. At any rate, we have a higher notion of the judiciary of this State than to believe that they would deliberately "work" the right for a few fees. We suspect that Judge Savage gave fair return for all the money he received. He is built on those lines.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

When a Judge is sick, as was the case with Judge Pershing, he must call in another Judge, or the business of his courts will fall behind. The frequent visits of another Judge to try cases in which the home Judge has been concerned as counsel before going on the bench, can be avoided by electing a judge from outside the district.

Poisoned Blood

Disagreeable Itching Spread All Over His Body—Sleep Disturbed—Hood's Sarsaparilla Drove Out the Poison and Cured.

"I have been poisoned every summer for years. Last summer the poison came out on me worse than ever before. I would frequently be awakened during the night by the itching. I would scratch myself, but instead of being relieved the trouble spread to different parts of my body. I tried various remedies which people recommended to me, but none of them ever helped me. I made up my mind the poison could not be cured until my blood was pure and then I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. While taking the first bottle I felt relieved from the itching. I kept on taking the medicine and it has entirely cured me. I am now on my fourth bottle and I can sleep soundly at night." WILLIAM RAN, 3126 Westmont Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1; six for $5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Note What People Say.

RAVEN CREEK, PA., May 19, 1898.

This is to certify that we have used the Home Comfort Range for five years, and will say that it is perfect in every respect. It has no equal as a baker. We consider it by far the cheapest range any one can buy, as it has already saved its price in fuel. Will say to my neighbors buy one and be convinced.

Respectfully,
MR. & MRS. C. E. ALBERTSON,
MILES W. MOSS,
ELIZA PHILLIPS.

This is to certify that having used the Home Comfort Range for five years we can cheerfully recommend it to any one as being the best cooking apparatus we ever had. We find it a perfect baker and cooker, a great fuel saver, and would not part with it.

MR. M. MOSS, Mossville, Pa.
MRS. ELIJAH HESS, Elk Grove, Pa.

FAIRMOUNT SPRINGS, PA., May, 19, 1898.

We purchased one of the Home Comfort Ranges five years ago and are pleased to say it gives entire satisfaction; for heating and baking it is superior to all other ranges, it taking one-half the fuel of our cast iron stove; also for cleanliness it can not be surpassed; there is an ample supply of hot water at all times.

MRS. MARTHA SUTLIFF,
MR. O. W. HESS,
MR. & MRS. J. N. PENNINGTON,
MR. G. W. SUTLIFF.

BENTON, PA., May, 20, 1898.

We have been using a Home Comfort Range for five years and are pleased to say it gives entire satisfaction. We would not do without ours; would recommend it to any one wishing a first-class range.

MR. & MRS. D. M. VERDINE,
MR. & MRS. MARTIN ALBERTSON.

Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo. 6-2-1t.

$3000 to loan on first mortgage, in amounts from $200 upwards. For particulars inquire of

A. N. YOST.

Townsend's Clothing House

NATIONAL BANK BUILDING — BLOOMSBURG PENN'A

THE STAR CLOTHING HOUSE

Will offer this week some

EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS.

We are closing out some odd sizes at cost. Our line of Summer Serges is now complete.

"SERGES THAT SERGES."

Look elsewhere, then come to us and we will convince you that we will sell you goods that will be satisfactory in price and quality. **REMEMBER** we are tailors. We can make your Suit or sell you a ready to wear Suit. Our goods must fit and please you because we can make them do so. **DO NOT FORGET.**

Townsend's Star Clothing House.

How to Govern Colonies.

The Philippines can never become a State, and it is not likely that we shall ever have a Hawaiian or a West Indian State. But if we can administer a dependency for one year or three years we can do so permanently. Our legal system is flexible enough, and we have no lack of ability; it is a simple problem in good administration, of selecting officials who shall perform their duties for the good of their subjects and the honor of their government.

If offices in these dependencies are to be given to men who do not know Spanish and whose probable tenure is not long enough to justify the labor of learning it, who know and care nothing for local laws and customs, who get their places because of their votes in a convention or their relations with a Senator or other "boss" who is in a position to extort the appointment from the President, and who are quite indifferent to the character of the men they recommend imperatively, but wish to pay their political debts by checks drawn upon the bank of Presidental patronage; if the most competent and painstaking official is certain to be removed at the end of four years, and the least respectable one can expect his political "influence" to keep him in the office as long as that; if men are to be appointed to these distant offices to get them out of the way of rivals, or be cause their reputation would make it hazardous to give them offices at home; if this disreputable system is to prevail, the condition of our dependencies will be better than it has been under the Spaniards, but the gain will not be so great as Americans who care about the honor and usefulness of their country desire.—*Fred Perry Powers, in August Lippincott's.*

At Private Sale!

A valuable farm, lying within the limits of

THE TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG

—AND CONTAINING—

130 ACRES,

adjoining lands of Armstrong, Shafer, Mifflin, Pursel and others, whereon are erected a large

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

a frame barn and outbuildings, with two wells of water at the buildings. Apply to

JOHN G. FREEZE,
June 23-tf Bloomsburg, Pa.

Shoe Bar= gains

To close out quickly several small lots of

=SHOES=

We will give decided bargains during the month of July.

—o—

W. H. Moore.

COR. SECOND AND IRON STS.

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

"Faint Heart Ne'er Won

Fair Lady" nor prize of any sort. Decisive minds are those which have forced success. Decisive measures have always triumphed. Our success has been achieved through bold and fearless methods. However great a price sacrifice the maintenance of our usual run of trade may call for, we have never flinched when the situation forced us.

We don't intend to let business abate one jot during the Summer months, on the contrary our campaign will be one of assiduous activity enlivened by continuous bargaining.

PORCH ROCKERS.

This is something new for us to offer, but we had a big lot offered at a reduced price so we bought them.

Tuesday morning we will put them on sale at $1.19 ea.

This is less than it cost to make them.

12 pieces of dress goods, all light in color, 38 in. wide, all wool goods, we have sold all season at 56c. but they must be sold. We offer them this week at 28c. the yd.

MUSLINS.

10 yards of bleached muslin, not the kind that is full of lime but some you will be pleased with at 45c.

10 yards of bleached muslin, we think fully as good as Hill's at 49c.

10 yards unbleached muslin, fine and close goods, we have been selling at 7c. the yd. go now at 50c.

10 yards of heavy unbleached muslin, same weight and count as Appleton A., goes this week at 49c.

SHIRT WAISTS.

Lot 1, Shirt Waists that we have sold from 75c. to $1.00, go now for 50c.

Lot 2. These are waists made by L. S. Munson, the new cuffs and the best fitting waists that we can buy. We have sold them all season at $1.00, $1.25, $1.40 $1.65 and $2.00. We will sell any of them this week at 98c.

DINNER SETS.

We offer some special bargains in dinner sets this week that you can't afford to miss if you need them. We have just opened 3 crates of Johnson's Porcelain. We can buy no better. All new patterns that we will sell the balance of this month for $10.48, $12.50 and $14.00 for 100 pieces, or we will sell any number of pieces you want.

GROCERIES.

Our grocery side is full of good things to eat. Canned meats, potted and deviled meats of all kinds. If you think it is too warm to boil a ham, we can sell you one ready to use.

Any kind of flour at $1.30 for 50 lbs.

Chop, Bran and Middlings at lowest price.

F. P. PURSEL.

46 East Main Street. **CORSER'S** NEW SHOE STORE. BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

LOOK IT OVER

See if you don't need a new pair of Shoes for dress or for work, and then come here and examine goods and prices. Men's solid, serviceable working and plow shoes at $1.00 and $1.25.

Dress shoes, wide and narrow toes, $1.10, $1.25, $1.75. These shoes for the quality and price is a saving to you of from 25c. to 50c. on each pair.

We invite the women and girls that wear sizes 13, 1, 2 or 3 to look at our job lot of shoes at 79c. Were sold at $2 and $3. See them in front of store.

CORSER'S

Schuyler's old hardware stand. **BLOOMSBURG.**

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1898.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

Change in D. L. & W. Time Table.

The following changes have recently been made in the D. L. & W. time table. Noon train going south, formerly at 12:27 now leaves Bloomsburg at 12:22; evening train south, formerly at 8:30, now leaves at 8:07. The time table as printed on the third page of this paper is incorrect, as to these trains, but correct as to all others. It will be changed as soon as we can procure a time table from the company. tf.

BRIEF MENTION.

About People You Know.

Rev. A. Houtz of Orangeville was in town on Tuesday.

Miss Marie Brown of Danville spent Sunday in town.

Louis Townsend was in town on Tuesday for a short time.

Miss Mira Moyer is visiting friends at Ashtabula, Ohio.

John A. Kline of Benton township, was in town on Saturday.

Robert Neal returned to his home in Harrisburg on Monday.

Col. J. G. Freeze was confined to his bed by illness on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dent, of Orangeville visited in town on Sunday.

Miss Jennie Beckley of Harrisburg, is visiting relatives on Iron Street.

Chas. P. Elwell is expected home from Boston next week, on a visit.

Miss Isabelle Miller of Watertown, N. Y. is the guest of Miss Pauline Wirt.

Mrs. M. A. Blosser spent Sunday and Monday with friends at Wilkes-barre.

W. J. Kramer of Greenwood township, was a visitor to Bloomsburg on Monday.

Miss Myrtle Geist of Reynoldsville, is visiting Mrs. Wynkoop on Third Street.

Mrs. C. W. Funston is spending a couple of weeks with Miss Nicely in Wilkes-Barre.

Harry Sober of Danville, visited his sister Mrs. Dr. Bierman on Fourth Street last week.

Mrs. E. Jennie Shuman of Hazleton, spent Sunday with H. C. Grotz and family at Ferndale.

Miss Eva Whitacre of Philadelphia was the guest of her brother-in-law H. C. Pegg the past week.

Dr. A. J. Bitner and wife of Allentown, spent Sunday with the latter's parents on Fourth Street.

Miss Ella Myers, after a week's visit in town with relatives, returned home to Danville on Tuesday.

Miss Bertha Shoemaker has arrived home after a pleasant visit with relatives at Wilkes-Barre and Firwood.

Rev. D. N. Kirkby and family will be absnt from home during the month of August on a vacation trip.

Leo Campbell, returned home on Monday from Wilkes-Barre where he has been visiting his uncle for two weeks.

I have secured the sale of the finest line of Confectionery in the world.

ALLEGRETTE'S

CHOCOLATE CREAMS

Are unsurpassed in richness and flavor. Always fresh, at

60 CTS. PER POUND.

In quarters, halfs and pounds.

W. S. RISHTON, Ph. G.,

Opposite P. O Pharmacist

Telephone No. 1074

Mrs. William Broadhead of Berwick, formerly Miss Van Tassel, is visiting Bloomsburg friends.

John Vannatta of Lewistown, spent Sunday with his mother on Iron Street.

Charles E. Kelchner is expected home from Philadelphia, for a two week's vacation next week.

Bruce Edwards, who has been visiting his mother in town for the past two weeks, will return to Philadelphia on Saturday.

W. K. Armstrong and wife and little daughter Martha left to-day for Atlantic City, where they will spend two weeks.

Mrs. Dr. H. W. Champlin returned home on Wednesday from a two week's sojourn with relatives in the northern part of the state.

Percy Currin will start in a few days on a trip on his bicycle to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places. He will be absent about two weeks.

William Oman of Millville, transacted business in town on Wednesday. He is an uncle of Lieutenant H. F. Oman who has distinguished himself in the Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Shuman and daughter Grace of Main township spent Sunday in town as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Shuman on East Street.

Mrs. Dr. W. H. Purman left on Monday for Sunbury to visit friends for a week, from there she will go to Lythia Springs, where she intends remaining for a month.

Charles Unangst and wife of New York, spent last week in town visiting relatives. They left here on Monday for the Adirondacks, where they will spend a month.

Miles Albertson formerly of this county, but for some years residing at Waycross, Georgia, arrived in this town on Tuesday on a visit. His present address is Crawford, Florida.

Mrs. Erath and daughter Miss Bertha, and Miss Susie Wardin, after a weeks pleasant visit with Mrs. Erath's sister Mrs. W. K. Armstrong, returned to their home at Wilkes-Barre on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. U. Funk are taking a trip which includes Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, and Put In Bay. At the latter place Mr. Funk will attend a convention of a legal association of which he is a member.

Dr. Fred Lum, Ralph Lum, of Chatham, N. J., and George Wilder of New York, are visiting Karl Wirt. They have all been out camping on McHenry's Island, below Still water, for the past week. Boyd Maize is with the party.

Miss Martha Hill, Miss Nell Hill, Miss Mary Packer, of Sunbury, Miss Myers of Lewisburg, and Will Hill, John Packer, and W. Cameron Packer, of Sunbury, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Slate on Fifth Street for the past week.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

The A. M. E. Camp meeting will open at Rupert on Saturday.

There was an abundance of sweet corn in Market Tuesday morning.

J. E. Roys was confined to his house by illness a few days this week.

Lowenbergs have added a shoe department to their clothing store. Arthur Roan has been engaged to take charge of the new line.

The following letters are advertised July 26, 1898. Miss Alice Baker, Mr. W. H. Gardner. Will be sent to the dead letter office August 9, 1898.

O. B. MELLICK, P. M.

Rev. B. C. Conner occupied the Lutheran pulpit on Sunday and Rev. M. E. McLinn, filled the pulpit in the Methodist Church.

Miss Ida Carr thirty-one years old, died at her home in Hemlock township Thursday morning last. The funeral took place on Saturday.

At a meeting of the Bloomsburg School Board held last Thursday night the contract for furnishing the supplies and coal was awarded to S. R. Bidleman and W. R. Kocher.

"Good Tidings" the prohibition paper published by W. B. Cummings has been enlarged from five to six columns.

If any of our readers can spare the time for a trip to the Sea Shore this season, they will have the opportunity to go on Pennsylvania Railroad Excursion Thursday, August 4th.

The Christians have erected a tent on the vacant low below the Town Hall, and will hold their Sunday services there during the balance of the hot weather.

The list of teachers institutes to be held this year has been prepared by the state department The institute for this county will a begin here October 17th and the one for Northumberland County at Sunbury December 19th.

Rupert was again raided by a gang of robbers on Sunday night. Several houses were looted, among the number being the hotel, W. M. Monroe's house and W. E. Johnston's house. This little village has been the scene of many robberries quite recently.

General McKibbin, who has been made military Governor of Santiago, is a native of Chambersburg, this state. He is a veteran of the civil war and was a lieutenant colonel, in the regular when the war with Spain broke out. He was promoted by the President to the rank of brigadier general of volunteers.

A spark from a passing locomotive, so we are told, set fire to and destroyed a lot of oats in the field on a farm below Rupert on Monday.

Elmer Mears of Rupert fell from his bicycle on Sunday and severely bruised his left arm. He is compelled to carry it in a sling.

Several deaths have resulted from typhoid fever at Milton the past week. Many new cases have broken out. We have the Milton *Standard* as authority.

About eight hundred people attended the P. O. S. of A. picnic to Glen Onoko on Saturday. The distance kept a great many from going.

A hack load of young people drove up from Danville and took supper at the Exchange Hotel Monday evening.

While crossing the railroad Henry Sassaman a well-known citizen of Milton was struck and instantly killed.

If you suffer from sores, boils, pimples, or if your nerves are weak and your system run down, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The eighth annual Susquehanna Lutheran Reunion will be held at Island Park, opposite Sunbury, on Thursday, August 4. An excellent program has been arranged.

For tearing down an American flag at Hazleton, the following unique sentence was imposed on the miscreant. A new flag will be raised in a short time and he is to go before it and get down on his knees and openly apoligize before the assembled audience for his act.

He was a sensible farmer, who recently made a will containing only the words, "I want my wife to have all I possess," and it stood the tests of the courts where other wills, meaning the same, drawn up by eminent lawyers have been broken.

Joe Townsend, Stephen Reice, William Webb, Tom Vanderslice and Charles Evans, are camping out near Washingtonville. They have named it Camp Physeter Macrocephalus. It is a beautiful spot and has accessories to meet the most exacting demands of campers. They will remain about two weeks. Several friends of the young men paid them a visit on Sunday.

The Girton Family will hold their sixth annual Reunion in the Glenwood Grove at Millville, Pa., on Wednesday Aug. 10, 1898. All persons in connection with the Girtons are earnestly requested to be present A very interesting program has been arranged for the occasion. If it should be stormy on that date then the day following.

J. J. KREAMER, Sec.

We take the following from the State notes of the Philadelphia *Record*. There must be a mistake somewhere as the person named never resided or made her home here.

"Miss Mercy Gottshall, a public school teacher of Bloomsburg, disappeared Tuesday from her aunt's home, at No. 3726 Kedshe avenue, Chicago, where she has lately resided.

A French geographer is trying to induce the Royal Geographical Society to construct a revolving globe on the scale of eight miles to the inch, which would make it possible to represent every marked elevation or depression on the earth's surface. The diameter of such a globe would be eighty-four feet. This project is a modification of the plan proposed for the Paris Exhibition in 1900, for the execution of which sufficient money could not be raised in France.

HOW are the children this summer? Are they doing well? Do they get all the benefit they should from their food? Are their cheeks and lips of good color? And are they hearty and robust in every way?

If not, then give them

Scott's Emulsion

of *cod liver oil with hypophosphites*.

It never fails to build up delicate boys and girls. It gives them more flesh and better blood.

It is just so with the baby also. A little Scott's Emulsion, three or four times a day, will make the thin baby plump and prosperous. It furnishes the young body with just the material necessary for growing bones and nerves.

All Druggists, 50c. and $1.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

STATE NEWS.

—Easton's City Councils have elected a garbage officer with a salary of $50 per month.

—Leaning heavily on the railing of a second story balcony, Mrs. Elizabeth Connell, of Scranton, was pitched on the pavement below by the breaking of the woodwork and instantly killed.

—By the will of the late Colonel Charles A. Wikoff, of Easton, killed at Santiago, his entire estate goes to the widow.

—Eight-year-old Myrtle Boyd of Luzerne County while playing with fire her clothes caught on fire and she was burned to death.

—The borough authorities of Hollidaysburg and the Salvation Army, are scrapping in the lower courts over the right of the latter to make great noises on the streets and in their barracks. Several Salvationists have been sent to jail for brief periods, but the noises still go on.

—Joseph Kline formerly of Mahanoy City, is with the Rough Riders of Santiago. He received special mention for bravery in the La Quasina battle. Kline was in the front, received a wound and was being taken to the rear, when a sharp shooting Spaniard in a tree was picking off men and Kline snatched a rifle from one of the men nearby and brought the Spaniard down at the first shot, dead.

Lippincott's Magazine For August, 1898.

The complete novel in the August issue of *Lippincott's*, "The Last Rebel," is by Joseph A. Altsheler, now well-known as a writer of war stories. The scene is a lonesome post in the southern Alleghanies, held for the Confederacy by a chivalrous monomaniac after the unpleasantness of 1861–65 had ended. The action deals with the experiences of a northerner who unadvisedly wandered into those parts and found himself a prisoner.

Tudie and "Misery," as described respectively by Alice Miriam Roundy and Elizabeth F. Tittle, were girls of extremely diverse situation and fortune; one of them lived in Colorado, the other in a wild part of Pennsylvania. Edwin A. Pratt and John Ford Barbour narrate, in the characters of hero and heroine, the amatory exploit of "A Fortune-hunter."

The prospects of "The United States as a Colonial Power" are considered by Fred Perry Powers. He thinks that this is our manifest destiny, and that by reforming our politics and putting only fit men in office we can discharge our new duties creditably. George J. Varney writes of "Signalling in War-time," and George Ethelbert Walsh of "Privateers."

Two articles appropriate to the season are "Death in the Woods and Fields," by Calvin Dill Wilson, and "Summer Logging" by Allan Hendricks; each is the outcome of personal observation and knowledge.

A bit of old frontier history is given by Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer under the title "In Ohio a Hundred Years Ago." It epitomizes the adventures of Charles Johnston, for some time prisoner among Indians, as recorded by him in 1827.

Vance Thompson furnishes some leaves out of his book as "The Police Reporter" of sundry newspapers. Annie Steger Winston writes pleasantly of "The Democracy of Fiction," and considers Scott the most truly democratic of novelists.

The poetry of the number is by Celia A. Hayward, Julia Schayer, Helen Gray Cone, Carrie Blake Morgan, Grace Shoup, and Grace F. Pennypacker.

Another large flag was flung to the breeze in the presence of several hundred people at the corner of Leonard and Third Streets on Friday evening. Several selections suitable to the occasions were rendered by the Band. The speakers were H. A. McKillip, Fred Ikeler and William Chrisman, Esqs. The flag is 18x24, and was procured by subscriptions through the efforts of C. M. Hess.

Mountain Grove Camp Meeting.

On account of the Methodist Camp Meeting at Mountain Grove August 3rd to 11th 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Mountain Grove and return, from Wilkesbarre, Tomhicken, Williamsport, Mifflinburg, Mt. Carmel and intermediate stations, August 1st to 11th good to return until August 12th 1898 inclusive.

James H. Mercer on Wednesday received the sad intelligence of the death of his brother George S. Mercer, which occurred at his home in Corning, Ohio, on Tuesday. He was affected with typhoid fever and had been sick about two weeks. He was twenty-eight years of age. He visited in Bloomsburg a little over a year ago. Mr. Mercer and wife left to-day to be present at the funeral which will take place to-morrow.

CLARK'S

REDUCTION SALE

OF SUMMER GOODS. Time is up for us holding them In order to close them out quickly we have greatly reduced the prices. Below we mention a few items. Come and see the goods. A visit at the store will pay you.

Wash Dress Goods.

17c Organdies now 12½c yd
25c Organdies now 19c yd
12½c Lawns now 9c yd
8c Lawns now 5c yd
10c Galetea Suitings now 7½c yard.
15c Plaid Lawns now 10c yd
12½c Bayadere Lawns now 8c yard.
42c Silk Striped Zephyr now 32c yard.
30c woven Madras now 25c yd
8c yard wide Percales now 5½c yard.

Parasols.

We have greatly reduced the prices of these goods. See window.

Challie.

One lot silk striped Challie, floral patterns, now 20c yd.

Special Petticoats.

Wash petticoats, 50c.
Linen petticoats with deep ruffle at 89c.
Seersucker petticoats with deep ruffle at 75c.

Wool Dress Goods.

We mention three lots only:
45 in. Check Mohairs now 45c.
40 in. Black Mohairs now 55c.
38 in. all wool Vigoroux now 40c.

Art Denims

In new patterns for curtains and furniture coverings.

Shirt Waists.

We have greatly lowered the prices on these goods.

Special Crash

For Suits and Dress Skirts, extra good, price 15c yd.

Remnants

Of Wool Dress Goods, suitable for Skirts, Waists and Children's Dresses at little prices.

Counterpane Special.

Large size, good pattern and weight, hemmed ready for use, at 97c.

Terms, CASH. H. J. CLARK & SON

HARTMAN'S SECOND

JULY SALE.

During the balance of this month, commencing with Monday, July 18th, we will sell the following goods at the prices mentioned.

We ask you to compare these with others.

69c. Shirt Waists, were $1.00, $1.25 and $1.39.
50c. Shirt Waists, were 75c. and 59c
39c. Shirt Waists, were 50c.

6½c. yd. Lawns, were 10c. yd.
9c. yd Lawns, were 12½c. yd.
12½c. Lawns, were 15 and 18c.
19c. Lawns, were 25 and 35c.

79c Parasols, were $1.00.
$1.25 " " 1.95.
$1.95 " " 2.50 and 2.95.

25c Sash Ribbon, were 35c and 39c yard. All colors at present.

59c Ladies' Muslin Drawers, were 75c to $1.25
9c Ladies' Corset Covers, were 12c. Only two to a buyer.

25c Summer Corset, worth 45c, compare with others near that price.
3c Crochet Cotton, sells most places at 5c.
5c for 3 spools 200 yd. King's thread.

10 yds. good Muslin, 35c.
10 yds. good Calico, 38c.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

McClure's Magazine for August.

Short stories by Rudyard Kipling; Rowland E. Robinson, William Allen White, Cutcliffe Hyne, and several others, make *McClure's Magazine* for August especially a fiction number. In Mr. Kipling's story we have a new and most diverting chapter in the lives of those most ingenious and audacious English school boys—Stalky, Beetle, and M. Turk. In Mr. White's we have an account of the first real passion of our old friend, the King of Boyville, Winfield Hancock Pennington—familiarly known as "Piggy." The other stories are no less characteristic of their authors; and all are interesting, cheerful, and wholesome, affording a diversion that is both nutritious and palatable. The fiction, however, is by no means all that is noteworthy in the number. It contains a religious poem by Mr. Gladstone; an account by Colonel Andrew S. Rowan of a peculiarly hazardous secret jonrney made by him across Cuba, after the war began, in order to carry messages from our government to the insurgents; the conclusion of Charles A. Dana's reminiscences, giving new information regarding the fall of Richmond, the assassination of Lincoln, the arrest of Jefferson Davis, and other events at the close of the war; and an account by Major-General Miles of his observations and experiences as a guest of honor, last year, at special royal reviews and manœuvers in Russia, Germany, and France. The illustrations of the number are remarkably fine; and so is the special cover designed by Kenyon Cox.

THE S. S. McCLURE CO.,
141-155 East 25th Street,
New York City.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN

According to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* this morning the First Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers, now in Camp at Peekskill, New York, has been ordered out, and is to report to General Miles, for duty in Porto Rico. Skyles McKillip, Wilbur Fisher and Charles Stohner, of this town are members of this regiment.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Boarders Wanted.

Good accommodations can be furnished two or three adults in a pleasant home up the creek. Terms $6 a week. Inquire at this office. 4t

We have received the latest sample book of society address cards and are prepared to supply cards with beautiful designs and in great variety to Masons of all degrees, Odd Fellows, Knights of Malta, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Junior O. U. A. M., G. A. R., Union Veteran League, Sons of Veterans, Royal Arcanum, P. O. S. of A. Also cards for Firemen, Christian Endeavors and many other organizations. Call and see samples. tf.

FOR RENT.

Rooms on 3rd. floor, COLUMBIAN building. Steam heat, gas or electric light, water. Apply to tf. GEO. E. ELWELL.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of McKillip Bros. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and the gallery leased. All persons owing said firm are requested to make payment to H. A. M'Killip, Bloomsburg, Pa., to whom any claims against the firm should be presented.

H. A. M'KILLIP.
E. S. M'KILLIP.

June 30, 1898. 7-14-3w.

FAMOUS TREATIES.

A SKETCH OF THOSE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The World is Likely to See Another That Will Alter the Boundaries of Nations—One at Midnight That Gave Us Alaska in 1865.

At a time when the world is likely to see another treaty that will alter the boundaries of nations, it is well to look over the great treaties of the century. What did they effect?

The first of these began almost with the century itself and arose from events connected with Napoleon's seizure of power and his aggressive policy in Europe. It is known as the "Peace of Amiens" between Great Britain, Holland, France, and Spain. It was facetiously called "the Peace of Amiens" because it really provoked war. Its most notable achievement was to enable Napoleon's friends to invite the French senate to give Napoleon, who was then First Consul, some token of the national gratitude of France. The Senate voted to prolong the First Consul's tenure of office. The proposition had but one opponent, a Girondist, who loudly asserted that the first steps towards a despotism had been thus taken, and that a flagrant usurpation threatened the Republic. Lafayette registered a noble "No," sent the First Consul a spirited letter, and ceased the relations he had hitherto maintained with Napoleon who had already stirred up a rebellion in Holland, was the master of Italy, and was now about to become the master of France. The treaty was signed March 27, 1802, by the Marquis of Cornwallis on the part of England, and by Joseph Bonaparte on that of France, and after a long session of the Senate in consequence Napoleon was on August 3 proclaimed in these terms "The French people name and the Senate proclaim Napoleon Bonaparte First Consul for Life."

The London "Times" and the whole British press roared its disapproval. Napoleon thundered back that if the English press interfered in the domestic affairs of the French people, that the nation knew how to respond to such flagrant impertinence, and would not be slow to preserve the dignity of the French name. Accordingly as Addington used to say in after years, the ink on the treaty of Amiens was scarcely dry when national pride was aroused which imperilled the new peace. The promptness with which France challenged the British nation upon that occasion is the secret of why Englishmen, whoever else they may despise, have still a profound respect for Frenchmen, and have been very shy of touching upon their domestic discords since. The blue envy of the press had nearly ruined the Empire.

The next in importance was the Treaty of Vienna in 1815. This was the great council of the powers which readjusted the disturbance caused by Napoleon in the affairs of Europe. The Czar of Russia, the Kings of Prussia, Denmark, Bavaria and Wurtemburg and nearly all the statesmen of eminence gathered around the Emperor Francis of Austria and his more famous minister, Metternich. Metternich by common consent presided. Lord Castlereagh represented England and Talleyrand France. The subordinate envoys and attaches of other Courts added to a host of petty princelings whose nominal titles remain, but whose power have disappeared from the map of Europe, crowded every hotel or available private residence in Vienna. They all gathered like vultures to feed upon the caged lion whom the brutal Sir Hudson Lowe was at that time insulting on board of the Bellerophon en route to St. Helena. This assemblage was also likely to end in renewed war. By the secret understanding after the Battle of Waterloo the allied sovereigns had reserved to themselves the disposal of all vacant territory to some of the princes then out of a job. The Ministers of Austria, England, Prussia and Russia determined to decide upon all territorial questions among themselves and only after so deciding submit them to France and the other Powers. This nearly caused a rupture. Talleyrand on hearing of the arrangement demanded that the whole European concert should meet in open Congress. But the "Big Four" continued their sittings as already arranged. Still it was found impossible to continue. While Napoleon reigned these powers were united against him, but now that the common danger was disposed of they were no less against each other.

The Congress assembled in September, 1814, and on January 3, 1815, Talleyrand's purpose of breaking Europe into two halves was only averted by a secret treaty pledging those powers to at once take the field against Russia and Prussia in defence of the Peace of Paris. France was immediately admitted into "the Big Four" and Europe assumed those divisions in which it remained until a United Italy and the German Empire arose.

Passing over the treaty which ended the Crimean War, those which ended the Holstein and the Austro-Prussian wars and that of 1871 which gave Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, we come to the next great international conference, that of Berlin.

The treaty of Berlin in 1878 stopped the victorious march of the Russian Army upon Constantinople. It thus preserved a plague spot in Southeastern Europe, Spain being the blotch in the corresponding corner of Southwestern Europe. These precious blossoms, the word "Jingo," and "the Princess League" are said to be the net results of that treaty in which Lord Beaconsfield figured. Russia had perfected a treaty with "the Sick Man," the famous treaty of San Stefano, by which was secured complete independence for the Christian populations of Montenegro and which created the new state of Bulgaria with a seaport on the Egean Sea. Bulgaria was to be a mere blind for Russia. The British Government took alarm contending that any such step reopened those questions already settled on the abdication of Napoleon. A Congress of "the Big Five" was accordingly called in Berlin. This time Prince Bismarck presided. Prince Gorchakoff represented the Czar, Count Andrassy, Austria and Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury the interests of Great Britain. Under the conditions of this treaty Turkey was shorn of some of her territory, which was added to Austria; the principality of Bulgaria was recognized as an autonomous Power with a Christian Government and a national militia. Stipulated reforms were to be introduced into Crete, Epirus, Thessaly, Armenia, and other parts of the Ottoman Empire.

Lord Beaconsfield went back from Berlin with the cry of "Peace with honor," the ludicrousness of the situation being that there was neither peace nor honor. Two years ago the most frightful massacres took place in Armenia and when Lord Salisbury who was a member of the conference was appealed to by the Christian sentiment of England to enforce the treaty, Lord Salisbury jauntily declared that the redress of Armenian injustice was not a function of the Conservative party. The great leader of the Liberals who had formerly stirred England over the Bulgarian atrocities was not in Parliament, and Sir Vernon Harcourt was as silent as a heap of baggage on the opposition bench.

The next arrangement which mightily affected the world's destinies was that at the Town Hall of Shimonoseki in April, 1895. Count Ito was at home on this occasion and Li Hung Chang with Mr. Foster of America and Count Cassini in the back ground safe guarding those of China. As most of the Chinese fleet was either in the hands of the Japanese or at the bottom of the Yalu river or in the harbor of Wei-Hei-Wei, and the victorious armies of the Mikado were in sight of Pekin, the Chinese had no alternative but to concede whatever was demanded, knowing that Russia, Germany and France, which constitute the "Triple Alliance" for the control of the Orient would veto any immoderate terms. Japan demanded the cession of the Liao Tung peninsula, the warships already in Japanese hands, control of Port Arthur and $200,000,000.

The Plenipotentiaries held five sessions, the result of which was that the mailed hand of Russia was seen behind the Chino-Japanese war. Japan had to be satisfied with the money indemnity and Formosa, Russia more recently taking the Liao Peninsula and valuable railroad rights in that territory which is now virtually a Russian province. Great Britain apparently did not know that anything was happening until the Russian bear had completely fortified himself in the Gulf on ice-free port and an outlet in the Pacific Ocean which it destines ere long to be a Russo-American Lake. But England finally assured the continuance of peace by taking Wei-Hei-Wei.

While these events were taking place in the far East, this country was creating a diversion of momentious importance in Venezuela and the message of President Cleveland in December, 1895, was admirably timed whether Cleveland so intended it or not, to create such a disturbance in London as would not only vindicate the Monroe doctrine in Venezuela but also repay Russia for the famous "midnight treaty" of 1865, under which Alaska was ceded to the United States. To Russian assistance and Russian friendship for the United States we are indebted for the present encouraging foreign policy under which, particularly with the possession of the Philippine Islands, we are sure to have an "open door" in the Orient independent of any Power on earth. In fact it is no longer either the "Big Four" or the "Big Five." It is now the "Big Six" as any further treaty making in consequence of the present war with Spain, will abundantly reveal to anyone who does not already see the United States looming ominously upon the destinies of the century that is now at our doors. America is henceforth going to have foreign markets for her manufactures and a foreign policy of her own and Europe will have to reckon with our Talleyrands in the great events of the future.

Greville's Reply.

Mr. Greville was persuaded, when he was over sixty years of age, to attend a spiritualistic seance. Foster, the presiding medium, was in great form, and the revelations were astounding. Greville sat silent, and his aged, wizened face was emotionless as a mask. Suddenly the medium grew excited, and said to the old gentleman:

"A female form is bending over you. Oh, the extraordinary likeness!"

Greville sighed.

"She lifts her hands to bless you."

Greville sighed again.

"It is your mother."

"Ah, poor thing," said Greville; "I am glad."

"She smiles. She says all is well with her."

Greville sighed again and said, "I am delighted."

"She says she will see you soon. You are old, and you must meet her before long."

Then Greville quietly observed, "That's very true. I'm going to take tea with her this evening."

Tableau.

"Is it true that Bigley has met with business reverses?"

"Couldn't say, but his wife is riding a last year's wheel."—Detroit Journal.

THE CENTENARY OF VINEGAR HILL

Recalling the Deeds of the Irish Revolution of 1798.

"At noon on Oulart's moss-clad heights
Loud rang the musketry,
And Wexford flung upon the foe
Her peasant chivalry.
For vengeance nerved the patriot's arm
And pointed where to strike."

Such was the spirit in which an old ballad records the Irish insurrection of 1798 which some have described as the last expiring shriek of Irish freedom against English class oppression.

It is well to make the charge of oppression against "the governing classes" rather than against England as a nation, because it is only very lately that the people of England obtained the right to rule their own country, and it is but simple justice to say that ever since the masses of Englishmen wrested their freedom from a ruling ring of nobles, they have been nobly undoing the past and making the relations of England and Ireland more sweet and kindly. It is not, therefore, in any spirit of hostility to England, or to the English people that the Irish patriots will this summer hold appropriate ceremonies to celebrate the gallant stand of the peasantry a century ago, against the laws which crushed the Irish people and who, strange to relate, numbered about 4,700,000 then as now. The Irish have not numerically increased in Ireland during the past one hundred years, but they have improved in wealth and in education, and they are now in the enjoyment of more political rights than were their fathers in 1798. A hundred years ago the condition of Ireland was utterly wretched. The people had no property, no political rights, no schools, no manufactures; they were mere renters at the mercy of a body of taskmasters planted among them and whose lands they cultivated for the bare necessities of existence.

Their natural leaders had been driven out of the country after the Hanoverian wars, and thus is furnished the solution of the puzzle to Americans, that the names of an O'Donnell as Duke of Tetuan, or a Senor Moret d'Prendergrast now occur respectively as Ministers of Foreign Affairs or of the Colonies, in the dispatches we read from Spain. These are the descendants of Irish gentlemen whose estates were confiscated in the numerous wars for the conquest and subjugation of Ireland, and of which train of events the rebellion of 1798 was the sequel and the natural consequence.

The rebellion of 1798 was, however, the revolt of a freedom-loving Protestant democracy touched into explosion at sight of the horrid wrongs of a loyal, brave, and oppressed Catholic peasantry. It was also as much a consequence of the action in 1776 of Jefferson, and Washington, and Adams, as was the French revolution of 1793. Though it fizzled out during the summer, when the year 1798 opened there were nearly 600,000 of the 2,500,000 of males then in the country enrolled in a secret non-sectarian organization, and pledged to die for their native land. But the Government found means to disarrange this formidable organization. They succeeded in sowing distrust between the leaders and their followers. When the peasantry were drawn away by the Government promising concessions—that substituted Maynooth College for the old House of College Green—these Ottoman lords turned upon their brave and faithful leaders who were hung, imprisoned, or exiled. Only three out of the thirty-two counties therefore came to the front in the rebellion, but in these the peasantry fought bravely; and Wexford, Oulart, Vinegar Hill, New Ross, and Enniscorthy remain in Irish song and story to attest what a change might have been wrought in Ireland had the united Irishmen, North and South, stood together in 1798. The rebellion was timed to take place in March, 1798, Ulster agreeing to furnish 110,000, Munster 100,643, and Leinster 55,672 men.

The Government, however, having captured the leaders stunned the chief end of the revolt so effectually that the great body of the people did not rise at all; and hence it was in counties where no preparations were made and no promises given that was seen the most gallant struggle for Ireland's liberty. The people who did rise were armed with pikes for the most part, a primitive sickle-shaped weapon with a long handle and which was utterly inadequate to contend with the sabres of the yeomanry. Others had old flintlocks, but by far the larger proportion were armed only with pitchforks, scythes, or any available weapons found around a farmyard. That the peasantry could make any defence whatever against British power under these circumstances is marvellous, particularly as the insurgents were not always able bodied men, but were recruited from boys, old men and sometimes even women. Yet at Vinegar Hill and Oulart, the King's troops fared as badly as at Concord or at Lexington. At the latter place the royalist troops attempted to dislodge the insurgents who skillfully manoevured to draw the fire of the soldiery. For this purpose the insurgents withdrew behind an embankment and raising their hats upon the handles of their pitchforks a little over the level of the embankment, the soldiers, mistaking the hats for heads, fired over the fence or into the field beyond. As soon as the soldiers drew near the embankment fancying the Irishmen were all killed, the latter sprang up and simultaneously discharged a few weapons they had into the faces of the red coats with tremendous effect. Then with a wild cheer the main body scaled the embankment and wielding pike and scythe, blade and pitchfork, they soon discarded the attacking regiment and secured from the soldiers more formidable weapons.

No less dexterous and brave was the conflict at Vinegar Hill, where enveloped in smoke and flame both sides fought valiantly, disputing every inch of ground, the same position being captured and lost by each party in succession. An English observer of this battle says: "A small number of them (the Irish) only had fire-arms, but the pike-men, wonderfully tall, stout, strapping, able fellows, fought with their pikes in the most furious and desperate manner, thrusting at the soldiers who had much ado to parry with their bayonets after having fired and before they could reload."

Better arrangements could have shown no braver spirit. For three weeks the rebels held possession of Vinegar Hill, making it the base of their operations, and from which strategic position they commanded the town of Enniscorthy. Field glasses were not in vogue in '98 and in all encounters between the patriots and the forces of the Crown, the hills were strong objective points.

In Antrim too there were some stiff brushes between the Presbyterians of the North and George the Third's militia, and in one of which engagements a grand uncle of President McKinley's fell nobly fighting, the sept of the McKinleys, of Dervock, being among the staunchest patriots of the period. It is one of the sublime romances of history that in the first centennial year after the passionate resistance by Antrim Presbyterians, of the cruelties perpetrated by the last Marquis of Cornwallis in Ireland, the grand nephew of the patriot, McKinley, is president of the greatest nation of the world; and the same power that ruthlessly executed the ancestor, is now a suppliant for favors from the descendant! Such are the chances and changes of realms; such the fortunes of retributive time.

Rank in the Navy.

It will be of considerable help to remember that military and naval rank correspond in this way:

Admiral (when the office is created) to general.

Vice admiral (when the office is created) to lieutenant general.

Rear admiral to major general.

Commodore to brigadier general.

Captain to colonel.

Commander to lieutenant colonel.

Lieutenant commander to major.

Lieutenant to captain.

Lieutenant, junior grade, to first lieutenant.

Ensign to second lieutenant.

Considering only the two highest grades now actually held, the number of officers in each since 1882 has been six rear admirals and ten commodores. The present rear admirals in order of seniority are:

William A. Kirkland, commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, retires July 3, 1898.

Joseph N. Miller, commanding Pacific station, retires Nov. 22, 1898.

Montgomery Sicard, on duty in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, retires Sept. 30, 1898.

Edmund O. Matthews, president of the Naval Examining Board, retires Oct. 24, 1898.

Charles S. Norton, commanding Washington Navy Yard, retires this year.

Francis M. Bunce, commanding Brooklyn Navy Yard, retires this year.

Officers of the navy may be retired on their own application after forty years' service, and those above the rank of lieutenant commander must retire upon their reaching the age of 62. Those below that rank are retired for physical or mental disability. The pay of retired naval officers is three-quarters of their sea pay of the rank they held at the time of their retirement. At sea a rear admiral receives $6,000 a year; on shore duty, $5,000, and on leave or waiting orders, $4,000. Commodores are paid $1,000 less in all three lines of employment.

Retired officers of the navy cannot be assigned to active duty except in time of war, and the purpose of the Administration so far has been not to assign retired officers in the army or navy to field or sea duty, but to let these posts of danger be held by those still on the active list. Of course, such work as the command of the mosquito fleet along the coast is expected. This has been given to Admiral Erben, who was retired four or five years ago.

Until the second year of the civil war the highest naval rank was that of captain, though generally the title of commodore was given to a flag officer who commanded a squadron. In 1862 the rank of rear admiral was created by Congress, and to this grade were appointed Farragut and three other active captains, and about a dozen retired captains. In 1864, for his capture of Mobile and subsequent successes, Farragut was appointed to the newly created rank of vice admiral, and later D. D. Porter and Stephen C. Rowan were given the same rank. After the war ended, Congress went a step further, and made the grade of admiral, and to this grade promoted Farragut and Porter. There was a special provision of the laws creating admirals and vice admirals which caused the grades to die with the men holding them. When Porter and Farragut vacated their commissions as vice to accept the higher office, it left Rowan the only holder of the second place, and upon his death in 1890 the office lapsed. Farragut died in 1870, leaving Porter sole possessor of the commission of full admiral, and upon his death in 1891 both grades were vacated until Congress shall revive them, perhaps, for the heroes of this war.

Clancy—Phwat do yez t'ink av thot fer a parade?

Casey—Shure. an' it beats th' Dutch!

"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S
BREAKFAST COCOA
"Has stood the test of more than 100 years' use among all classes, and for purity and honest worth is unequalled."
—Medical and Surgical Journal.
Costs less than ONE CENT a Cup.
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WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.,
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DEALERS IN
Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.
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Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash
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IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF
CARPET, MATTING,
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YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT
W. H. BROWER'S
2nd Door above Court House.
A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

This settles it! Hereafter I will have all my clothes MADE TO ORDER BY

That's the right idea, Harry. To win success a man cannot be too careful of his appearance.

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You can't always tell by the looks of a garment how it is going to WEAR.
WHY NOT
get the WEAR as well as the looks when you can have both at the same
PRICE. $12.00 is the starting point of those
Edward E. Strauss & Co.'s Famous Custom Tailored Suits and Overcoats
with an ironclad guarantee thrown in free.
IT WILL PAY YOU to examine this line, and leave your order for one of these handsome garments.
CALL ON
L. GROSS,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Experiments in England have proved that fine coal is an excellent material for sewage filtration.

Glaciers are formed by the accumulation of snow on mountains or elevated table lands. The snow is compressed into ice by its own weight.

Lord Kelvin puts the age of the sun at 100,000,000 years. At its present rate of combustion the sun will last from 7,000,000 to 15,000,000 of years before burning itself out.

Bacteria are found everywhere in the air and in our homes, they are so minute that 250,000,000 could be accommodated on a penny postage stamp, and they multiply with incredible rapidity.

Twelve thousand mail cars of the German railroads are now lighted by electricity, storage batteries being employed. The light has given full satisfaction and is also said to be cheaper than the gas light used hitherto.

Experiments made in compressing flour show that the bulk may be reduced two-thirds without injury to the quality. It is molded by hydraulic pressure into bricks, which are sweet, wholesome and proof against damp.

A musket ball may be fired through a pane of glass, making a hole the size of the ball without cracking the glass, if the glass be suspended by a thread. It will make no difference, and the thread will not even vibrate.

Sunstroke generally occurs to persons laboring in the open air and sunshine, but it would be better named heat-stroke, for it can occur even in a close, darkened room where the temperature is for a long time above the normal.

It is estimated that a human being takes in by respiration 30,000 germs each day, or 100 millions a year. Not only are most of them harmless, but they give flavor to butter, cheese, game, etc., and they are the scavengers of nature. They are absolutely necessary for the "round of life."

Month of July.

July, the seventh of the year in our calendar, was the fifth in the Roman calendar, where it was called the Quintilis. Originally it contained 36 days but it was reduced by Romulus to 31, by Numa to 30, but was restored to 31 days by Julius Caesar, in honor of whom it was named July, on account of his birth having happened on the 12th of that month. Our Anglo-Saxon ancestors called the month "mead month" from the meadows being then in their bloom. The month contains our own glorious Fourth and dog days, both of which are very important periods.

A Strong Nation

Consists of strong men and healthy women, and health and strength depend upon pure, rich blood which is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. A nation which takes millions of bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla every year is laying the foundation for health, the wisdom of which will surely show itself in years to come.

Hood's Pills are prompt efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Independent Nominations.

Independent nominations appear to be the rage now-a-days. The latest is that of Hon. W. L. Nesbit late Republican member of the Legislature from Northumberland county, who was refused a renomination by his party at their late convention. He now announces that he will run independent, and as he is a very able man and good stumper he will most likely give those who turned him down a heap of trouble in the future. Mr. Nesbit had the name of being a very honest legislator. May be this caused his defeat in the convention. He is a very prominent Granger.—*Ex.*

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NATION'S GRATITUDE

AMERICA'S HOMES FOR ITS OLD AND MAIMED SOLDIERS.

It Is to General Winfield Scott, the Hero of the Mexican War, That We Owe the Real Initiative in This Work Where the Heroes of Our Wars Live.

The pension rolls attest to the lasting gratitude of the American people, for on the roster of the nation's fame are not alone the men who suffered in the civil war, but the widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers, now less than half a score, those of the heroes of 1812, and many a name that was famous in the war with Mexico.

Nor is this the only evidence of the nation's gratitude, for throughout the country are palaces of comfort and ease, where the heroes of our wars live out their declining years as wards of the states and the nation. Our Soldiers' Homes form a study in gratitude which surpasses in interest even the story of Les Invalides of Paris, of the Soldaten Heim of Berlin, or those of Kilmainham and Chelsea, for they are as extensive as the nation and as deep-hearted in spirit as is the thankfulness of those who toil that the aged warriors may know no further sorrow.

It is to General Wmfield Scott, the hero of the Mexican war, that we owe the real initiative in this work of gratitude. Like all great soldiers, his heart was with his army, and their sufferings and trials appealed most strongly to his noble nature. It was at the close of the Mexican war that the tribute extorted from the City of Mexico for himself and his soldiers, was placed by him to the credit of a Soldiers' Home. The draft for one hundred thousand dollars was endorsed by him as follows: "The Bank of America will place the within amount to the credit of the Army Asylum, subject to the order of Congress."

But Congress was slow to act and not until 1851, when the nation itself demanded immediate action were homes provided for those who were left from the three hundred thousand and more who had fought under Washington, and from the half million who had been under arms in the war of 1812. The act of Congress provided for a National Home at Washington, but as the people would brook no delay temporary homes were founded at New Orleans, at Greenwoods Island, Mississippi, and later at Harrodsburg, Ky. But the bulk of the Scott fund went toward the purchase of a five hundred acre tract three miles north of the national capitol. And upon it the government has erected many splendid structures, more than sufficient to accommodate all who have applied. Since its foundation nearly eleven thousand veterans have been admitted and to-day its walls give shelter to over seven hundred old soldiers, almost all from the regular army. The rules of admission to this and all the branch homes are simple in the extreme. For the main home they read as follows:

1. Every soldier of the army of the United States who has served, or may serve, honestly and faithfully, twenty years in the same.

2. Every soldier and every discharged soldier, whether regular or volunteer, who has suffered, or may suffer, disability by reason of disease or wounds incurred in the service and in the line of his duty, rendering him incapable of further military service, if such disability was not occasioned by his own misconduct.

3. The invalid and disabled soldiers, whether regulars or volunteers, of the war of 1812 and of all subsequent wars.

The branch homes are as follows: Central branch, Dayton, Ohio; Northwestern, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Eastern, Togus, Maine; Southern, Hampton, Virginia; Western, Leavenworth, Kansas; Pacific, Santa Monica, California; Marion, Marion, Indiana.

These homes, which together form "The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," have cared for nearly 30,000 veterans, and now have within their walls nearly twenty thousand. The rules for admission require an honorable discharge, disability which prevents earning a livelihood, and no veteran drawing a pension of $16 or over is eligible, except by vote of the board of managers.

Yet these are but a few of the homes, for in twenty-six of the northern states separate institutions under state care provide shelter for the veterans, and most of the southern states have similar homes for the care of the ex-Confederate veterans, some of the latter in charge of private organizations.

Over 1,200 inmates attest to the gratitude of New York in the magnificent home at Bath. As many are provided for in the Quincy home, Illinois and in that of Ohio at Sandusky. But perhaps the most elaborate is that of Iowa, at Marshalltown, which, while it contains only about 500 inmates, is arranged to accommodate more than double that number.

In fact all the homes are able to accommodate many more than are now within them, for it was realized by the managers that the veterans of the civil war are growing silver-haired, and yearly more are knocking for admission. And as they enter they find each year some new comfort, some new addition to the thoughtfulness of the nation. All of the homes, state and national, are splendidly equipped. The immense grounds in all of them are beautifully laid out, the garden plots being cared for by the old veterans. In many of the homes the farms, looked after by the old soldiers, give appreciable incomes. At the national home in Milwaukee, the farm products have an annual value of $20,000, while those from the Leavenworth home easily sum up $15,000. Of course these figures are trifling compared to the expenses of the institutions which in Milwaukee sum up $325,000

The libraries in all of the homes, both state and national, are growing annually. The Dayton home has about 20,000 volumes while the other institutions average from 2,000 to 10,000. Papers and periodicals from home and abroad are on file in all of the institutions

The states and the national government care for its wards, it will be seen from all this, in no half-hearted fashion. Yet many will be surprised to hear that in some of the institutions there are even cures for drunkenness. It is safe to say that a considerable percentage of these old veterans have been impoverished by drink, and when they arrive at the institutions they are not considered as prison inmates, but as men to whom the nation owes a debt. Their weaknesses are condoned. They are under discipline, of course, but it is the discipline of the army, not of the prison, and every reasonable effort is made to cure them and make the closing days of their lives as bright and happy as were their sunshiny beginnings.

A Remarkable Career on Two Continents.

William Astor Chanler is a young man of fortune and of leisure. Fortune and leisure are the twin civilizers of man. William Astor Chanler is also an American whose education has been uncontaminated by foreign travel. The latter qualification is essential for to say nowadays that a man had seen Europe or had taken a degree at Harvard would be to imply that he was a somewhat raw and athletic youth, crammed with bookish learning and out of touch with these Democratic times. As Edmund Burke used to say that an acquittal at Old Bailey was no recommendation to office, so the fact of man having dined with dukes or having studied under an Eliot or a Woolsey or a Norton, or to say that he was turned out by one of our great universities is too apt to convey the impression with the mass of people that he is one of those enervated Americans who love other countries better than their own.

William Astor Chanler is not a man of that stamp. He is an American from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. He has a noble ambition, and a spinal column around which to build a great American. He will become one some day and is starting in the right direction. Mr. Astor Chanler has already attempted the raising of a regiment and has offered it to the Presiden to fight in Cuba. Owing to the belief in Washington that this nation is sufficiently indebted to its rich men there seems no necessity for individuals to raise levies of armed troops. Besides in Spain's case it reminds one too much of calling out the artillery to shoot a fly.

But nothing daunted this plucky young man has done the next best thing—he has gone himself to the front and has offered himself to General Gomez. This shows better than the offer to raise a regiment that Mr. Astor Chanler is an exceptionally practical young man.

For after all it is not difficult for any young man of means to collect a regiment to fight any where just now. "To go where glory waits thee" is not so much of a patriotic as an opportune inspiration, particularly when one feels that the glory will be all his own, and that if he is not placed at the head of the regiment he himself raises and at his own expense the Administration will be at fault. This is the way people think whatever they say. There was too much of this tactful system of trade and barter in the Civil War and the United States has grown too big and dignified a nation to receive aid from private individuals against Spain except in the way of ordinary enlistment.

Mr. Astor Chanler undeterred by any considerations nobly suspended regiment raising and resolved to do or die in propria persona. The country will therefore watch this young gentleman's progress with renewed interest on the staff of Gomez and with the army of liberation in Cuba.

Nor is this step the first that he has taken which singles him out for public notice. On coming of age he cut loose from the crowd of gilded youths of the Tenderloin who speak a modulated Cockney accent, and who after their morning "bawth" devote the balance of the day inditing billet doux, or in selecting the best matinees or studying the records of the most attractive prima donnas. Mr. Astor then organized a hunting trip in Africa in 1892. He is the author of a highly interesting work "Through the Jungle and Desert" which sheds light on the dark continent, and which caused him to be elected a member of the Royal Geographical Society. He knows how to use a rifle effectively, and is an expert sharpshooter. He knows also how to move a caravan or to pick a tiger or to spy a Don at three thousand yards and send either to sleep with enough of lead in his brain to steady a passage over the river Styx.

Mr. Chanler has roughed life enough in Africa to become an invaluable aid in Cuba, while his superior intelligence and his undoubted courage will make the young millionaire a favorite of General Gomez and of the army. He has suffered the pangs of hunger on the Tang river. He has had yellow fever in Daitcho Africa. He has been presented at Queen Victoria's Court and has danced cotillions with dusky maidens on the Jombine Range. He has dabbled with politics as a Parnellite sympathizer in Dublin, and in a word he has seen life in many lands and under such varied vicissitudes as to make him a general favorite and an all-round interesting type of American youth, illustrating Pope's line; "Worth makes the man and want of it the fellow."

Young Girls Fading Away.

Symptoms that seem like consumption; a lack of blood; friends feared one girl would fall dead on the street; restored to health by a sensible woman's suggestion.

Many girls of sixteen years seem to have consumption, although they have it not.

Their anxious parents and friends watch them slowly fade away.

A death-like pallor, transparent complexion and listlessness are signs of this condition.

The body lacks blood.

Mrs. John Tansey knows the meaning of these symptoms, and the cure.

She lives at 130 Baker Street, Detroit, Mich.

Her advice to mothers has been of great value to her neighbors. She tells the story to help others who are at a distance.

She said:

"When my daughter was sixteen years old she began to waste away.

"Had I not known there was no taint of consumption in the family I would have believed her lungs were affected.

"She grew thinner and thinner every day. She lacked only the hacking cough to show all the outward signs of consumption.

"Our doctor called the disease by an odd name, which I learned meant simply weak blood.

"No treatment seemed to do her any good. "She was fading away before our eyes.

"I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and the change they made was almost magical.

"Before she had taken half a box there was a great improvement in her looks, appetite and weight.

"She gained strength rapidly. Soon she was in perfect health.

"Since then I have kept Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the house always and have done much good with them.

"One example:

"There is a young girl friend of my daughter who seemed almost transparent.

"She was white and very thin. We were afraid she would fall dead in the street when she went out.

"I begged her to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and finally induced her to try them. They helped her wonderfully, probably saved her life and restored her to perfect health. Now she is recommending them to other young women.

"I earnestly advise mothers with growing daughters to keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always on hand as a household remedy.

Many women's lives are miserable because such symptoms as Mrs. Tansey's daughter showed were neglected while they were developing into womanhood. During that period of rapid development the blood needs the highest degree of strength to repair the tissues that are rapidly wasted.

These needed elements are supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The vegetable ingredients of these pills act like magic in restoring strength to the muscles and roses to the cheeks of growing girls or adults weakened by overwork.

All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They cost 50 cents a box; six boxes $2.50.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

England will arbitrate the Chile and Argentine boundry dispute.

California's Straight-out Populists have bolted the regular state ticket.

The National Division, Sons of Temperance, is in session at Burlington, Vt.

Italy's senate adopted the Premier's stringent measure to restore public order.

Paris celebrated yesterday the fall of the Bastile with more than customary gayety.

The Pennsylvania German Society held its quarterly meeting yesterday at Lancaster.

The battleship Iowa will be the first ship to enter the new Brooklyn dry dock for repairs.

Falling coal crushed George Hillinger to death in the Packer No. 4 mine, at Shenandoah.

Forty-five prisoners at the Ohio State Reformatory, in Mansfield, struck for tobacco rations.

H. B. Hollis & Co., of New York, have bought out the Brooklyn & New York Ferry Company.

Captain Clarence A. Steadman, Ninth Cavalry, officially reported killed at Santiago, is alive and well.

Robbers held up an express train, blew open the safe and escaped with their booty near Humboldt, Nev.

Charged with barn burning, Henry Jones of Shippensburg, has been committed to jail to await trial.

Australia's Chamber of Commerce has sent to San Francisco congratulations on the success of the American arms.

Italy has decided not to seize Columbia's custom house to collect an indemnity unless it is absolutely necessary.

Knocked over by a dog into a tub of boiling water, infant Michael Chisker, of Mahanoy City, was scalded to death.

Caught in the big iron rollers at the Cresent breaker, Sugar Notch, Luzerne County, John Kane was crushed to death.

President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University, has accepted the superintendency of Chicago's public schools.

Colonel Peter C. Haines, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has been appointed a member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission.

The London steamer Ryhope was sunk off the English coast in a collision with the British steamer Edwin, which had to be beached.

It is denied that the government contemplates purchasing the Hygeia Hotel and the Hotel Chamberlain, at Old Point Comfort, Va.

The Elizabeth River, from Hampton Roads, Va. to the Norfolk Navy Yard, will be widened and deepened, so as to accommodate big battleships.

President William H. Whitsitt, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., has resigned, owing to radical views on church history.

Great Britan has been officially notified that Germans and Belgians are supplanting British merchants in California trade, because the British do not study the local markets.

Being financially independent of the late Senator Leland Stanford's estate, his widow, at San Francisco, Cal., has accepted a reduction of her allowance from $2500 to $1000.

It is probable that several of the gun boats and monitors, which have been undergoing repairs at the Charlestown Navy Yard, will soon be on their way to Cuba to be used for blockading duty.

Reduced Rates to the Seashore.

Low-Rate Excursion to Atlantic City, &c., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

August 4 is the date of the next low-rate ten-day excursion from Erie, Troy, Bellefonte, Williamsport, Mocanaqua, Sunbury, Shenandoah, Dauphin, and principal intermediate stations (including stations on branch roads), to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood, or Holly Beach, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Excursion tickets, good to return by regular trains within ten days, will be sold at *very low rates*. Tickets to Atlantic City will be sold via the Delaware River Bridge Route, *the only all rail line*, or via Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

For information in regard to specific rates and time of trains consult hand bills, or apply to agents, or E. S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa. 1t.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous or hot, tired, aching feet. Try it TO DAY. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 7 21 4td

Real Warm Weather Rest and Comfort.

There is a powder to be shaken into the shoes called Allen's Foot-Ease, invented by Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., which druggists and shoe dealers say is the best thing they have ever sold to cure swollen, burning, sore and tender or aching feet. Some dealers claim that it makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It certainly will cure corns and bunions and relieve instantly sweating, hot or smarting feet. Allen's Foot-Ease costs only a quarter, and the inventor will send a sample free to any address.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Singley, late of Main Township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of John Singley, late of Main township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administratrix to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

SARAH A. SINGLEY, Administratrix.

SNYDER, Atty. 6-9-*

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Office over First National Bank.

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
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These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, and liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

The Associate Society of the Red Cross of Philadelphia has, during the present war and the distress, in Cuba, which preceded the breaking out of hostilities between our country and Spain, been actively engaged in its humanitarian work of ministering to the necessities of the men in the field and of the suffering Cubans. It has sent many articles of comfort, even of life-saving importance to our troops in their various camps, sometimes in response to most touching appeals; the appeal came and the Society was ready. It has besides made a large number of shipments of goods, provisions, clothing, medicines to the Cubans. In all its work it has been nobly upheld, notably by the people of Philadelphia, but also by those of other parts of the State and of New Jersey.

During the blockade and the siege of Santiago, one branch of its ministration was necessarily suspended, but the Society was not idle, stores continued to be received, money to be collected. Among other things the equipment of a field ambulance and hospital service has been undertaken, and already has so far proceeded as to be properly regarded as an accomplished fact, and the Society will be able to put into the field six ambulances, with their proper appurtenances and a properly equipped field hospital.

The fall of Santiago reopens the opportunity of merciful work in Cuba. The Society has already made arrangements to forward several tons of stores, which have been only waiting a chance to be sent, and has appropriated in addition for this shipment, $1,200. But this is but a drop in the ocean of suffering. More must be done. The Society proposes, therefore, to charter a steamer, to sail from Philadelphia about August 15th, to convey the ambulance corps and equipment to the front and to load the vessel with stores, such as soldiers may need and which the government does not provide, and with clothing, food, and medicine and such other things as may be required by those wretched, suffering people, whom we encouraged to resist Spain and to make a struggle for liberty, and whose suffering has been fearfully and necessarily enhanced by the war upon which we have entered.

The Society, therefore, appeals to what has never been appealed to in vain, to the grand old heart of Pennsylvania, the grand old Commonwealth whose foundations were laid in love to man, irrespective of race, and asks for contributions of goods and money to enable it to carry out its project—to save lives—to relieve suffering—to feed the starving—to clothe the naked. The Society makes this appeal in all confidence. Pennsylvania has never yet failed when called upon in the name of patriotism and humanity. She will not fail now!

Contributions in money may be sent to William Hill, Treasurer, No. 308 Walnut Street, Philadelphia; contributions of stores addressed to the Associate Society of the Red Cross, Philadelphia, 1501 Chestnut Street.

Charles H. Howell, President; Henry Budd, Vice President; Mrs. J. T. Rumney, Vice President; Lawrence S. Smith, Corresponding Secretary; J. Wilks O'Neill, Recording Secretary; William Hill, Treasurer, pro tem.

The Democratic Committeemen of Montour County met in the Court House at two o'clock Saturday afternoon to arrange for the placing of a candidate in the field for the office of prothonotary. County Chairman Howery presided. On motion it was decided that the Committeemen meet on Saturday, August 13th to select a candidate. The action met with opposition as a few thought the nomination should be made at a primary election. The vote cast showed that fifteen were in favor of the appointing against ten for the primary. —Danville *Sun*.

Glamour of the Klondike.

The glamour of the Klondike is a thing of the past. The tales of fabulous wealth that come down from St. Michael and over the Chilkoot are received now with doubt. A showing of the dust is called for. The public knows at last that while the Klondike, as such, is a reality, that the stories of the fabulous wealth that was to be had for the seeking are very largely the outgrowth of superheated imaginations. The telling of the truth has halted the wild rush to the diggings and the return of disgusted treasure hunters has still further diminished the tide of travel up the Yukon. The Klondike is undoubtedly one of the richest gold countries in the world, but men are learning there as elsewhere that gold cannot be gotten for nothing, and in this respect the Klondike presents greater difficulties and greater hardships than perhaps any other district in the world.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Low Rate Excursion to Atlantic City, Sea Isle, Cape May and Ocean City.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railway have arranged a special low rate excursion to the above points on Thursday July 28th, 1898. A Special Train will leave Bloomsburg at 8.55 a. m. The fare will be $4.50 for round trip. Tickets will be good going to Philadelphia on above Special Train and also on regular train leaving Bloomsburg at 11.30 a. m. July 28th and good going from Philadelphia to destination on any train same day or day following. A Pullman Parlor Car will also be attached to the above Special Train. Fast Express trains leave Philadelphia for above mentioned Seashore points at frequent intervals and returning tickets will be good on any train within ten days including day of issue.

Notice to Stockholders.

All certificates of stock and dividend orders of the Farmers Produce Exchange, Ltd., must be presented at the Store for record in the stock book on or before August 1, 1898, and every stockholder who cannot find his or her certificates, or who never had any certificates issued, are requested to meet with the Board of Managers at the Farmers Produce Exchange, Limited, Aug. 1, 1898, at 9 o'clock a. m.

All certificates of stock and dividend orders not presented nor attended to by Aug. 1, 1898, will be debarred from payment after that date.

By order of the Board.

S. J. CONNER, Pres.
WM. MENSCH, Sec.

6-28-'98-5t*

THE CONTROL OF SEX.

Dr. Schenk Elaborates His Theory as to the Mother's Diet.

Vienna, May 16.—Prof. Leopold Schenk's book will be published in German to-day by the Vienna firm of Schallehn & Bollbruck. The work begins with a resume of the history of past theories of sex. The latest—that in which the result of all Dr. Schenk's observation and experiments is concentrated—is, as is known, that the nourishment of the mother that is to be is of the highest and foremost importance. Work and experience extended over a period of many years convinced him, he says, first, that he must devote his whole attention to the quantity of sugar secreted by the mother's system in normal conditions. When there is no sugar secreted, not even the smallest quantity, then a male child will be produced.

It is very important that, before there is any prospect of maternity, the future mother should have been receiving the nourishment best suited to obtain this result, and that afterward she should continue the same diet.

As to the general nature of the food to be chosen, Prof. Schenk says the mother should be given nourishment containing nitrogen and fat in sufficient quantities, and only so much carbo-hydrates as not to let her suffer from the lack of them. Best to begin with the treatment two or three months beforehand, and continue it for three months afterward. Some women cannot bear this treatment with nitrogen in concentrated form. Women in the country who have been fed on vegetable food all their lives will be among these.

If you want lithographed bonds, certificates of stock, checks, drafts, diplomas, or any thing in that line, the COLUMBIAN office can furnish them. See samples.

A fine line of new styles in wedding invitations just received at THE COLUMBIAN office. tf.

MILES AT PORTO RICO

STARS AND STRIPES NOW FLOAT OVER ANOTHER SPANISH ISLAND.

The Expedition Under Gen. Miles Reached Porto Rico Monday Morning. A Landing Was Effected at Guanico Near Ponce.

Port of Guanico, Porto Rico, July 25 (2 p. m.), via St. Thomas, July 26 (morning).--The United States military expedition, under command of Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army of the United States, which left Guantanamo bay during the evening of Thursday last, July 21, was landed here successfully to-day, after a skirmish between a detachment of the Spanish troops and a crew of thirty belonging to the launch of the United States auxiliary gunboat Gloucester, formerly J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht Corsair.

Four of the Spaniards were killed but no Americans wert hurt.

The American troops will be pushed forward promptly in order to capture the railroad leading to Ponce, which is only about ten miles east of this place.

From Ponce there is an excellent military road running eighty-five miles north to San Juan de Porto Rico, the capital of the island.

The whole of General Brooke's force, with the New Orleans, Annapolis, Cincinnati, Leyden and Wasp, are expected here within twenty-four hours.

The ships left Guantanamo bay suddenly on Thursday evening, with the Massachusetts, commanded by Captain F. J. Higginson, leading. Captain Higginson was in charge of the naval expedition, which consisted of the Columbia, Dixie, Gloucester and Yale. General Miles was on board of the last named vessel. The troops were on board the transports Nueces, Lampasas, Comanche, Rita, Unionist, Stillwater, City of Macon and Specialist.

The voyage from Guantanamo bay to this port was uneventful.

At noon yesterday General Miles called for a consultation, announcing that he was determined not to go by San Juan cape, but to go by Mona passage instead, land there and surprise the enemy.

The course was then changed and the Dixie was sent to warn General Brooke at Cape San Juan.

Port Guanico (also written Guanica) has been fully described by Lieutenant Whitney of General Miles's staff, who recently made an adventurous tour of Porto Rico.

How the Landing Was Made.

Port of Guanico, July 26.--Early this morning the Gloucester, in charge of Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, steamed into Guanico harbor, in order to reconnoitre the place. With the fleet waiting outside, the Gloucester braved the mines which were supposed to be in this harbor, and, upon sounding, found that there were five fathoms of water close in shore.

Guanico bay is a quiet place, surrounded by cultivated lands. In the rear are high mountains, and close to the beach nestles a village of about twenty houses.

The Spaniards were completely taken by surprise. Almost the first they knew of the approach of the army of invasion was the announcement contained in the firing of a gun from the Gloucester, demanding that the Spaniards haul down the flag of Spain.

The flag floated from a flagstaff in front of a block house standing to the east of the village.

The first couple of three-pounders were fired into the hills, right and left of the bay.

The fighting yacht purposely avoided firing into the town.

The Gloucester then hove to within about six hundred yards of the shore and lowered a launch, having on board a Colt rapid fire gun and thirty men under the command of Lieutenant Huse.

The boat was sent ashore without encountering any opposition.

Quartermaster Beck thereupon told Yeoman Lacy to haul down the Spanish flag, which was done, and they then raised on the flag staff the first United States flag to float over Porto Rican soil.

Suddenly, about thirty Spaniards opened fire with Mauser rifles on the American party. Lieutenant Huse and his men responded with great gallantry, the Colt gun doing effective work.

Normon, who received Admiral Cervera's surrender, and Wood, a volunteer lieutenant, shared the honors with Lieutenant Huse.

Almost immediately after the Spaniards fired on the Americans, the Gloucester opened fire with all her three and six-pounders, which could be brought to bear, shelling the town.

The Remains of Two Heroes.

Fortress Monroe, Va., July 27.--The body of Hamilton Fish, Jr., sergeant of Rough Riders, who was killed at Santiago, was taken to New York yesterday morning by his father, Mr. Nicholas Fish, who brought it from Cuba. The small crowd on the wharf at the time the body was taken aboard the ferryboat reverently stood uncovered while it was borne past.

The body of A. K. Capron, captain of Rough Riders, was sent to Washington last night.

Icebergs Numerous.

New York, July 27.--Icebergs are unusually thick just now off the banks of Newfoundland. Yesterday the German steamer Pica came to port and reported having seen 32 of the wandering glaciers, a number of them over 300 feet high. The Hogan line steamer Masconomo arrived here to-day from Sunderland, July 12, on her maiden trip. Captain John Jenkins, who brought her in, says that 44 icebergs were sighted during the voyage, the largest being between latitude 50.50, longitude 46, and latitude 48, longitude 50.

Carranza Gone at Last.

Montreal, July 27.--It has been learned that Lieutenant Ramon Carranza, the Spanish spy, sailed from Quebec on Sunday last. He did not sail on the Ottoman with Senor du Bosc two weeks ago on account of having heard that the United States government had laid plans to kidnap him. He spent the intervening time in a little village near Quebec.

A PEACE MESSAGE.

French Ambassador Carried It to the President Yesterday.

Washington, July 27.--This official statement was given out at the White House late yesterday:

"The French ambassador, on behalf of the government of Spain, and by direction of the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, presented to the president this afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish government looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace."

Owing to the importance of the communication the ambassador adopted the usual diplomatic procedure of reading the communication from the original in French, the translation being submitted by M. Thiebeaut.

In the conversation which followed the reading of the proposition neither the president nor the ambassador entered upon the question of the terms of peace.

The instructions of the ambassador had confined him to the one essential point of opening peace negotiations and it was evident that the president desired to consider the proposition at this moment before giving any definite reply.

The Spanish proposition was considered at a meeting of the cabinet, held after Ambassador Cambon's departure. It is not expected that a definite answer to Ambassador Cambon's representations will be drafted at once, but further consideration will be given to it.

When it became known that Secretary of State Day, the French ambassador, M. Cambon, and his first secretary, M. Thibeaut, were in conference with the president, and that the interview had been arranged for between Secretary Day and M. Thibeaut, it was construed everywhere to mean that proposals of peace were under consideration.

This conference began at the White House at half past three o'clock.

The conference of the French ambassador and Secretary Day with the president lasted an hour.

Spain's peace proposals find the United States with a foothold in Porto Rico.

It is the present temper of the officials to require the independence of Cuba, the cession of Porto Rico and Guajan island to the United States, and a coaling station in the Philippines.

The manner in which the peace negotiations shall be conducted, in case the United States accepts Spain's tender, has not been determined upon, but it is understood that the method likely to be adopted is to have General Horace Porter, United States ambassador at Paris, and Senor Leon Castillo, the Spanish ambassador at Paris, carry forward the negotiations from the point arrived at by the president and Ambassador Cambon.

FIRST OF THE NEW BONDS

The Labor of Negotiating the Great War Loan Nearly Completed.

Washington, D. C., July 26.--The treasury department yesterday made the first awards of the new 3 per cent. bonds. On Friday last there was received from the bureau of engraving and printing a batch of 1,000 of the $20 bonds and 1,000 of the $500 bonds. These were delivered to Register Lyons, who had them properly numbered and registered. This work has been completed and the bonds were sent out to the lucky subscribers. From now on the deliveries from the bureau of engraving and printing will continue until the last bond has been distributed.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip now sees the end of his stupendous labors of successfully negotiating the sale of the 3 per cent. bonds, and from now on it will be practically easy sailing. It is quite probable that the magnitude of the undertaking which is now drawing to a close will never be known to the public, certain it is that few people have any conception of the amount of care, trouble and work that is involved in a disposing or $200,000,000 of government securities.

To Pay for His Son's Plunge.

Chicago, July 25.--Seven mortgages, aggregating $2,000,000, were filed for record Saturday by Levi Z. Leiter. They run to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, for ten years, with 4 per cent. interest. The properties mortgaged are in the heart of the down town district, among them the Grand Pacific hotel. Revenue stamps to the amount of $996 were on the papers.

This is to secure the heavy loan consummated by Mr. Leiter in order to carry his son, Joseph Leiter, through his disastrous wheat speculation.

Thirty Tons of Gold Moved.

New York, July 25.--One of the largest transfers of gold ever made in this city took place Saturday, when $9,000,000 in gold was transferred from the vaults of the clearing house into the strong boxes of the sub-treasury.

This transfer was made by the clearing house as the representative of the associated banks, and was the final payment of deposits aggregating $16,000,000, representing in weight thirty tons of the precious metal. These deposits were all made during the week.

An Earthquake at Juneau.

Juneau, Alaska, July 21 (via Port Townsend, Wash., July 26).--The steamer Dora came in last night with a few Valdes passengers, and a number from Cook's inlet. Not much progress in mining has been made on the inlet this season owing to the high water. The Dora picked up a big scow adrift near the entrance of Cook's inlet. The scow had aboard about 180 tons of coal and a large cargo of lumber. Juneau had two shocks of earthquake yesterday morning, but no damage was done.

The Casualties at Santiago.

Washington, July 27.--General Shafter's detailed report of the American casualties in the battle of Santiago has been received at the war department, and is now being prepared for publication. The total number of casualties was 1,595. Recapitulated, the American losses were: Killed, 23 officers and 208 enlisted men; wounded, 80 officers and 1,203 men; missing, 81 men. The missing are supposed to be dead, as, so far as known, the Spanish forces took no prisoners.

STRAY PARAGRAPHS.

—Berries are getting scarce.

—Dog days make beastly weather.

—It is poor form to get your back up.

—Farmers never shave against the grain.

—No, the man who invented cremation was not "Ashley."

It is quite evident that Spain intends to keep it up, until compelled to say enough.

—The iridescent lights placed on the fountain on Market Street are very pretty.

—Yes dear, there is considerable difference between a bird imitator and a mocking bird.

—The latest is that Dan McGinty has been made Admiral of the Spanish sub-marine fleet.

—It is said that Cervera goes to church regularly every Sunday and gives thanks that he is alive.

—The large flag in front of the Club house on Market Street looks as though it had been in a battle.

—An exchange says the "Mosquito fleet" is the only part of our navy that has failed to draw blood.

—The reason a sitting hen doesn't count her chickens before they are hatched is because she is on-nest.

—That popular song "When our Ships Come Back from Sea," is meeting with poor sale over in Spain.

—The weather man who promised us cooler weather on Friday and Saturday was probably afflicted with yellow journal fever.

Many a shaft at random sent,
Hits what it isn't after,
But its better to shoot with one intent,
And hit the mark like Shafter.

—A Susquehanna woman cured her husband of staying out nights by going to the door when he came home and whispering through the key-hole: "Is that you, Willie?" Her husband's name is John, and he stays at home every night now, and sleeps with one eye open and a revolver under his pillow.

Right Rev. Thomas McGovern, Bishop of the Harrisburg Diocese of the Catholic church died at Harrisburg Monday. He was one of the best known Catholic prelates of the United States.

THE BROADWAY.

DAILY SPECIAL SALES. Of Interest to Everyone.

Note the dates of the different sales and come on that day for the special sale prices.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS.

FRIDAY, JULY 29th. Special sale of Infant's and Children's Hats and Caps, and Ladies' Straw Tailor Hats for one day only.

Children's Lawn Caps, 5c. to $1.00 ea.
Children's Tam o Shanters, 10c. to 39c. ea.
Ladies' 25c. Straw Sailors, 19c. ea.
Ladies' 50c. Straw Sailors, 39c.

SATURDAY, JULY 30th. Special sale of Corsets for one day only.

Our 24c. Summer Corsets for 19c.
Our 48c. Summer Corset for 39c.
Our Lady Clare Corset at 42c. ea.
Our 79c. Corset at 65c. ea.
Corset Stays, Corset Lacers and Children's Corsets reduced for this sale.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1st. Special sale of Framed Pictures for one day only.

$2.00 Framed Pictures at $1.50 ea.
$1.00 Framed Pictures at 75c. ea.
60c. Framed Pictures at 45c. ea.
One fourth off the price of any framed picture in stock.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2nd. Special sale of Chenille Curtains for one day only.

Chenille Portieres, worth $2.50, for $1.98 pair.
Chenille Table Covers, 25c. to $1.25 each.
Derby Portieres, worth $2.98, at $2.25 pair.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3rd. Special sale of Muslins and Sheetings for one day only.

Yard wide extra unbleached Muslin at 10 yards for 35c.
Yard wide bleached Muslin, 10 yards for 39c.
46 inch bleached pillow case muslin at 8½c. per yd.
Wide sheetings at 12½c., 16c., 18c. yd

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4th. Special sale of Embroideries for one day only.

Pretty Hamburg Edgings, 2c. to 25c. yd.
Fine Swiss Embroideries, 2c., 4c., 8c., to 25c. yd.
Embroidery Remnants in all widths, from 10c. to 50c. per piece of 4½ yds.
Job in feather stitch braid for this sale, 3 pieces for 10c.

(EARLY CLOSING NOTICE.)

Respectfully Submitted to the Cash Trade Only by

THE BROADWAY CASH STORE,
Mover's New Building, Main Street,
BLOOMSBURG.

JONAS LONG'S SONS' WEEKLY CHATS.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.,
Thursday, July 28th, 1898.

If we could spread before your eyes the goods here advertised, with the price tickets on, as they will appear through this store this week, instead of this advertisement, the store and street would not hold the people who would attend.

Recognized as the biggest store—which we are—it is admitted that the BEST and BIGGEST VALUES that come to the Wilkes-Barre public come from HERE. If popular price-making, such as only the masterful methods of this house can make, combined with extraordinary bargains, means extraordinary business, we're confident then—we know it—that this will be

A WEEK THAT BETTERS ALL OTHERS....

Millinery.

Values that are simply unprecedented; at prices so low they would seem ridiculous, but for our determination to close out our entire summer stock.

Children's Untrimmed Leghorns, this week at 19c

Your choice of more than 200 Untrimmed Hats, that ranged in price from 50c. to $1, this week at, each 25c

Ladies' and Children's Leghorn Flats, were 75c. to 98c., this week at 39c. and 49c

Ladies' Narrow Brimmed Sailors at marked down prices; never before so low—29c., 39c., 46c. and 69c

Colored Braids, for trimming, were from 35c. to 50c., this week at, per yard 5c

Book Department.

500 Paper Back Novels, all good titles, the best selection for summer reading; your choice at, each 5c

To keep informed about the movements of our army and navy, buy one of our 9-inch Geographical Globes on wire base; this week at 21c

Men's Furnishings.

Men's Balbriggan Underwear: The 35c. quality, this week at. 23c

The 50c. quality, this week at. 39c

Special lot of $1 Golf Shirts, new patterns, this week at, each 69c

Sale Undermuslins.

(Second Floor.)

Corset Covers, nicely trimmed with fine embroidery; Chemise, made of good Muslin, trimmed with lace 19c

Fine Cambric Corset Covers, trimmed with fine inserting and lace, square and V neck; Drawers, made of best muslin, with deep hem and tucks 25c

Gowns made of best grade Muslin, yoke of tucks, trimmed with cambric ruffle; Drawers made of best muslin, with deep hems and tucks, nicely trimmed with lace; Corset Covers, trimmed with lace and inserting 39c

Shirt Waists.

(Second Floor.)

Special for this week's selling, made of fine percale, with full front and yoke back, collars and cuffs to match, instead of their price 39c., are offered now at 19c

In the Basement.

Jelly Tumblers, with covers, large size, per dozen 19c
Fibre Water Pails, the 25c. kind, this week at 19c
Clothes Bars, always 98c., this week at 49c
White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers: 4-quart size $1.98
6-quart size $2.35
Hard Wood Refrigerators, $9 size, this week at $6.39
Croquet Sets, for eight persons, this week at 49c
The $6.50 regular price Baby Carriages, this week at $4.59
The regular price 19c. and 22c. Window Screens, this week at 12c
Thin Blown Tumblers, this week at, each 3c

OUR CAFE—Fifth Floor.

Special Dainty Summer menu; dinners, 25c. Served from 11:45 to 2:00. When in town, try it.